

## BOSNIA

### Rape victims find an ambassador

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# THE TIMES

No. 64,530

FRIDAY JANUARY 1 1993

45p

### Midnight sees barriers fall

## Beacon chain hails Europe sans frontières

By TOM WALKER  
IN BRUSSELS  
AND IAN MURRAY

A THOUSAND beacons blazed across the European Community at midnight to usher in the single market, a vast, frontierless economic space with 340 million consumers.

John Major ignited the first beacon in the City of London, starting a chain of more than 700 fires across the United Kingdom. Norma Major lit the second English beacon in her home town of Huntingdon, with Edinburgh third.

From today, travellers in the EC can for the most part cross borders without passports. For businesses, internal customs duties, long the bane of Community industry, will disappear. Lories will carry no special documents. Physiotherapists, architects and students will be able to practise or study anywhere in the single market on the strength of their domestic qualifications.

Builders and telephone suppliers will bid for public contracts on equal terms across the market, while insurance companies and banks can establish branches anywhere. There remain snags, such as

■ The advent of the single European market with 340 million consumers offers the economies of Europe some badly needed hope of recovery following their longest post-war recession

Britain's refusal to cease all checks on passports. In reality, tariffs will remain while businesses will not be free of protectionist barriers. But 95 per cent of 282 new Community laws enforcing the market are already in place, and between now and 1995 many more barriers will come down.

Furthermore, the market extends into the Scandinavian and alpine countries of the European Free Trade Association. With the exception of Switzerland, EFTA has voted to join the European Economic Area with the Community.

The advent of the single market comes when Europe badly needs a fillip. Britain is wallowing in its longest post-war recession. French economic growth is slowing, and Germany, the powerhouse of the EC, is strapped for cash following reunification.

The Maastricht treaty on political and economic union, thought bolstered by the Edinburgh summit last month, is far from secure.

The first ferry to test Britain's customs and passport controls in the new era sailed into Dover harbour shortly after midnight last night, awash with European politicians and unlimited allowances of champagne. As fireworks exploded over the white cliffs, MEPs, MPs and businessmen from all over Europe toasted the new era.

Despite the failure of European Commission plans to abolish all checks at internal borders, passengers travelling through British ports and airports noticed a marked reduction in frontier formalities as the vision of a continent without borders leapt forward.

UK customs officials began deploying new tactics in the fight against fraudsters, drug traffickers, and illegal immigrants. Carpenters were putting up rough wooden screens in the Dover customs hall yesterday in anticipation of the new streamlined checks. Customs officials will today launch a package of measures against VAT fraud after a warning that the single market could earn criminals £630 million a year unless action were taken.

About 140 customs officers have been reassigned to monitor ports and channels which, it is feared, could operate as outlets for alcohol smuggled in to Britain after the relaxation of duty-paid allowances for personal consumption, effective from today.

Many of the 500 passengers on board the first ferry of 1993 into Dover could not resist testing the deregulation of duty-free controls by bringing their alcoholic allowance with them. The organisers of the event had used the time difference between Britain and the continent, one of the European barriers the Community has yet to overturn, to see in the new year first in Calais. Ninety minutes later, the guests on the Pride of Kent were able to do it all over again in Dover.

Among the more outspoken critics of the failure to remove all barriers is Dieter Rogalla, the German Socialist MEP, who until the last moment was still threatening to bring his dog on the Dover ferry, in defiance of the UK refusal to end rabies controls.

Market guide, page 3

## UN leader heckled in Sarajevo

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BOUTROS Boutros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general, was jeered by crowds on his visit to Sarajevo yesterday. They were angered by what they saw as his failure to do enough to end the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the continuing UN arms embargo, which has badly hit the Muslim side in the conflict.

Dr Boutros Ghali was criticised for neglecting to see for himself the conditions under which people live and die in the city, and a five-minute visit to a hospital failed to impress. The UN leader, anxious about international military intervention, has asked the UN Security Council to put off any decision on enforcing the "no-fly" zone over Bosnia.

Jeering crowds, page 7

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## Glum Czechs toast velvet divorce

In Prague's Wenceslas Square, Michael Binyon finds Czechoslovakia's demise greeted with nostalgia and resignation



THE champagne was waiting in a small, oak-beamed room of Prague Castle, now uninhabited after the resignation of Vaclav Havel, the last president of Czechoslovakia. But despite the official celebrations there was a wistful, almost nostalgic, feel to the final day of the federal republic that expired with a whimper at midnight.

"Nobody on the Czech side wanted the split," said Vladim Dlouhy, a former finance minister, who came to toast the new Czech republic with journalists and public with journalists as Czech toast.

"But we followed the instinct."

He said the results of the 1992 election. We are the only country where the unhappy heritage of a communist regime can be solved on a fully constitutional basis.

Outside, the great bells of the cathedral of St Vitus began

to boom — more like a requiem than a celebration. Tourists, muffled against the bitter cold, looked across the darkening winter gloom at the skyline of the beautiful baroque city below, which now rules over a country very much smaller than at any time in the past 74 years.

Down in Wenceslas Square the fireworks began early, bursting in the air over the crowds decorations, the and forest minute shoppers' mans, who is mostly German, their time to see thought of the change hours. Most are resigned, stoic.

strug is the common response to questions about the future. "We'll just be a little country now. It's not good. Why did this have to happen?" said one taxi driver, not even relishing his busiest night of the year. "And look at all the drugs and the mafia in Prague now. That's democracy for you."

The Czechs have just been reminded by a Gallup poll that they are now the gloomiest nation in the world, more pessimistic about the future than any others in the 50 countries asked. Even the weather forecast adds a touch of proverbial pessimism: "Winds and clear sky mean we won't

have enough wine," was the prognosis for last night, though wine and good Czech beer seemed to flow freely, despite the clear sky and bright moon.

But Czech tolerance and humour and a certain quiet reasonableness have come, as always, to the rescue. The papers are full of cartoons of two neighbours, their houses divided by a new white line, carrying banners for Slovakia and the Czech republic and wishing each other "Happy new year! Passport please..."

One satirist, making fun of the velvet revolution and now the velvet divorce, has even suggested calling the new countries Velvetistan. A German cartoon has the good soldier Schweik — the hero of Jaroslav Hasek's satirical novel — carrying a barrowful of unwanted border posts from Continued on page 8, col 7

## Thomas takes over at the top

By RICHARD SACHS

PIPER'S sons and turbulent priests, rejoice: after 45 years a-cold, Tom was outright winner among boys' first names announced in 1992 in the births columns of *The Times*, usurping the throne James has occupied since 1964.

Similarly, the Sophies have overtaken the Charlottes, by one — Sophie Brownwyn Katharine Pugh, born on December 17 — depriving you of the crown which Emily grasped from you last year.

Here are 1992's top first names (1991 in brackets):

BOYS	
1 Thomas	135 (3)
2 James	124 (1)
3 Alexander	118 (2)
4 William	100 (4)
5 Oliver	76 (7)
6 George	74 (8)
7 Charles	73 (6)
8 Edward	68 (5)
9 Henry	61 (9)
10 Nicholas	57 (—)

GIRLS	
1 Sophie	74 (4)
2 Charlotte	73 (2)
3 Emily	68 (1)
4 Olivia	60 (3)
5 Lucy	57 (5)
6 Alexandra	52 (—)
7 Harriet	48 (—)
8 Hannah	44 (10)
9 Alice	44 (8)
10 Georgina	44 (8)

The list of all names announced on page 3, col 1

## Cabinet papers reveal Cuba crisis secret

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA  
AND KATE ALDERSON

THIRTY years after the Cuban missile crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear holocaust, secret files released today reveal the sharp disagreements between Harold Macmillan and President Kennedy which were concealed by the rhetoric of the "special relationship". Macmillan's government doubted the legality of the US blockade of Cuba in October 1962 and questioned Kennedy's view that the missiles were a "secret dis-

turbance" of the balance of power. Although many documents collected with the crisis have been withheld, those released today show that Kennedy rejected Macmillan's secret offer to see the Thor nuclear missile and anger the British cabinet by lobbying in Europe for an increase in intermediate-range missiles. The letters of Sir David Orms-Gore, ambassador to Washington, hint that the president may have struck a private deal with Khrushchev to close NATO bases in Turkey in exchange for the dismantling of the Cuban missiles.

From the diplomatic correspondence of 1962 emerges Western cynicism over Khrushchev's disarmament plans, which a British memorandum claimed were a sop to "thoughtless and frightened people everywhere". Luxury, however, was not Macmillan's deal in the Cold War. The full text of the Zedillo report on espionage shows that the government was warned of poor security in the Admiralty even months before one of its clerks, Liam Vassall, was jailed for spying.

Cabinet papers, page 6

### LEAP INTO BIG CAT COMPOUND

## Lion mauls man at London Zoo



In the compound: the lion attacking the intruder

LONDON Zoo started an enquiry last night into how a man mauled by a lion was able to jump into the big cats' enclosure (Ray Clancy writes). The man, who has not been named, was recovering in hospital with serious chest and abdominal injuries after he tried to feed chickens to the lions.

Zoo keepers set off fire extinguishers and fired shots into the air to distract the three 25-stone Asiatic lions, which were shut inside before doctors entered the enclosure to help the injured man. He was taken by air ambulance to the Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel, where he was in a stable condition after emergency surgery.

London Zoo said it would review security as a result of the incident. Jo Gipps, the acting chief executive, said: "This man was very determined to get into the enclosure. It is no mean feat. You have to cross a planted area and then climb 20ft of mesh before dropping down into the den." He said keepers had

responded quickly and their prompt action probably saved the man's life.

The man, described as in his early 20s and wearing a leather jacket and jeans, was seen scaling the perimeter fence from Regent's Park next to the children's zoo at lunchtime. He ran towards the lion enclosure and crouched in bushes.

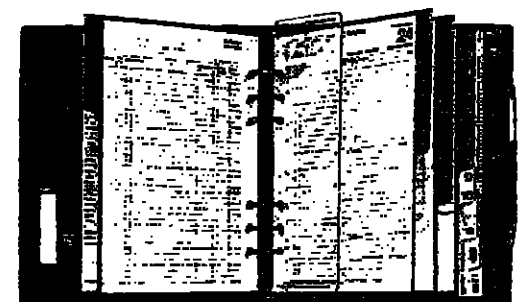
Witnesses saw him throwing chickens into the den before scaling the 20ft mesh and jumping into the enclosure. He was near the middle of the compound, walking towards the moat when one of the lions, called Artur because he has only half an ear, leapt at him.

The man had ignored shouts from a female keeper to leave the enclosure. A couple enjoying a holiday day out with their two children were horrified: "I saw him walk down the slope towards the lions. He seemed quite calm. A keeper was shouting at him to get out, but he didn't move. He shouted something back. Continued on page 2, col 4

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# Major sees 1993 as the year of charity and help thy neighbour

By Philip Webster  
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major has ordered a study of ways to increase the role of voluntary groups, charities and the private sector in easing problems of the sick, needy and homeless. But Conservative officials have emphasised that the aim is not to reduce public spending.

Downing Street wants to build on the success of the Neighbourhood Watch scheme and the work of organisations such as Shelter, Mencap and Help the Aged by encouraging people to do more to help their communities. The aim is to improve the delivery and efficiency of services and to extend them to areas beyond those covered by the state.

The initiative was disclosed by the prime minister yesterday in a new year message that also tried to dampen speculation about big tax increases in the next Budget while leaving open the possibility of rises in indirect taxation including VAT. "We will continue to keep taxation low. Unlike Labour we want people to keep more of what they earn, to decide for themselves how they want to spend their money," Mr Major said.

John Smith, the Labour leader, said in his new year message that 1992 was a year of missed opportunity and the priority for 1993 must be to get Britain back to work. "The new year should bring new hope to the unemployed. If we achieve that in 1993 we will have made real progress. More than any other

factor it is unemployment and the fear of unemployment that will prevent strong and sustained recovery in the economy in 1993."

Mr Smith promised an intensive national campaign to seek action from the government. "We will be pressing the case for a proper government employment strategy in advance of the March Budget. We will be demanding that action is taken to stimulate the housing market and to get the construction industry working again."

Mr Major, in a key part of his lengthy message, said: "We will find ways of building up a much more effective network of local volunteer support. Conservatives believe in people taking responsibility for themselves, not always looking to others or the state to act."

I am sure that many people would welcome the chance to help their neighbours and play a more active part in the life of their local community."

Senior Conservative officials said Mr Major was signalling his intention to devote more effort to helping and encouraging, and extending, voluntary work. They emphasised that the aim was not to supplant state aid but to supplement it, as with Neighbourhood Watch, which encouraged communities to help the police. They also emphasised that the proposals were not expected to cut public expenditure.

Mr Major's message maintained the cautious optimism of recent ministerial statements about economic prospects. But in an address

of the government's recent difficulties he said no one pretended it had been "plain sailing" since the general election. He told *Conservative Newline*, his party's newspaper: "I find it difficult to remember a time when so many momentous issues have crowded in on us all at once."

The prime minister promised to continue working for economic growth and recovery, and added: "With low inflation, the lowest interest rates in the EC and a fiercely competitive exchange rate, the environment for British industry is very attractive." But he cautioned against hopes of early relief for the unemployed. Jobs would follow "not immediately, but steadily and securely" if Britain seized the "great opportunities" of

the European single market and a prospective Gatt deal.

There was no mention of the Maastricht treaty, a source of continuing tension in his party, but in remarks directed at the Eurosceptics he said: "If we want to shape the right future for Britain, then in our own national interest we have to be in there, persuading, reasoning, cajoling and winning arguments round the negotiating table. That is the only way to make sure that the debate about the future of Europe continues to go our way, and that we can carry on steering the Community away from federalism."

John Smith said the government had missed the opportunity of the EC presidency to initiate joint action to restore growth and reduce

unemployment. The Labour leader wanted the new year to mean a new future for the coal industry and the people who work in it. "We must explore every means possible to halt job losses and to invest in our country's most valuable resource — the skills of its people."

Two business leaders called yesterday for pay restraint in 1993. Peter Morgan, director-general of the Institute of Directors, said in a new year message to its members: "We must prevent wage inflation, which is the scourge of the British economy." Sir Michael Angus, president of the CBI, said in his message: "The firm control of costs, particularly pay bills, must remain a priority."

Philip Howard, page 12

ITV's new look — a day of high hopes and fond farewells as franchise winners take over

## Quality is pledged to continue as television adjusts its setting

By Melinda Wittstock, Media Correspondent

INDEPENDENT television is not about to slide downmarket into a morass of cheap entertainment and violent drama, Marcus Plantin, ITV's new network director, promised as last night's chimes of Big Ben ushered in a new era of commercial broadcasting.

At midnight, the bells tolled for the biggest revolution in ITV's 38-year history, as some of Britain's best-known broadcasters — Thames Television in London, TVS in the south, TSW in the southwest and TV-am at breakfast time — gave way to the four new companies that ousted them 15 months ago in Margaret Thatcher's discredited blind-bid auction.

Carlton Television took over from Thames with a variety of "extravaganza" called *A Carlton New Year*, as TVS gave way to Meridian Broadcasting with *Meridian: The First Ten Minutes*. TSW handed the Plymouth airwaves over to Westcountry, while GMTV launched its bid to retain TV-am's loyal 2.5 million audience at 6am this morning with *Paddington Bear* and *Chip 'n' Dale* cartoons, several news bulletins and an offer of £20,000 worth of holidays and cash prizes during its first week on air.

Aside from some improved regional programmes from the new licences and some new network comedies, dramas and current affairs output from Carlton and Meridian, viewers will notice little change at first. Most of ITV's hits, from *Coronation Street* and *World In Action* to *The Darling Buds of May* and *Blind Date* will still be on the air. Even Thames, as an

independent producer, will continue to dominate the network with *Minder*, *Mr Bean*, *Wish You Were Here* and *The Bill*.

ITV has promised its advertising paymasters the sort of co-operation unheard of when its "public service" tradition was still underwritten by an advertising monopoly. Its first test will come in January 1994, as older series are retired and a higher proportion of new programmes are commissioned.

There will be less money for programmes, thanks to the franchise auction, which this year will divert £250 million from ITV to the Treasury just as a proliferation of cable and satellite channels threatens its 20 million audience and a crippling advertising recession jeopardises its revenue. Programmes that do not "pay their way" with large audiences and advertising revenue will be mercilessly dropped from the schedule.

Many of the industry's more despairing oracles have predicted an inexorable slide

downmarket. But Mr Plantin, who has more power over ITV's £515 million network schedule than anyone else following the creation of a central commissioning unit, is adamant that ITV will continue with a broad range of "popular quality" output.

Although BSkyB, which has recently begun commissioning British-made programmes, is perceived as ITV's greatest threat in the long term, Mr Plantin is most worried about Channel 4, which today starts selling advertising airtime in direct competition with ITV.

Both Michael Grade, chief executive of Channel 4, and David Elstein, who left Thames two weeks ago to become BSkyB's head of programmes, are renowned schedulers who will be determined to woo audiences from ITV. But Mr Plantin believes ITV will benefit from aggressive marketing and scheduling following the end of programme supply guarantees that will allow him to pick and choose among the offerings of Britain's 1,000 independent producers, as well as the 15 regional ITV companies. "Competition really turns me on; it makes me sleep better at night," he said.

Mr Plantin said ITV viewers could expect more comedy and "big look" two-hour dramas of the quality of *Touch of Frost* and *Prime Suspect II* starting most nights at 8pm. But pressure to turn *News At Ten* into *News At Eleven* to make way for uninterrupted drama will mount. "People find it difficult to make a viewing commitment until midnight," he said.



Plantin: worried most by Channel 4



Last exit: Lorraine Kelly, a TV-am presenter, leaving the TV-am studios yesterday

## Breakfast party breaks up after ten profitable years

By Robin Young

"IT'S so important to go out with dignity, isn't it?" said Mike Morris, shortly before disappearing under the false bosoms of Bobby Davro impersonating a weather girl. TV-am, the most profitable television station in the world, was bringing down the curtain yesterday on ten years of breezy breakfast programmes. Flashbacks to some of the station's funniest moments punctuated the programme, and it finished with Tina Turner's "Simply the Best" playing to photographs of all the 368 staff who were employed on the day TV-am lost its franchise in October 1991.

David Keighley, TV-am's controller of public affairs, said: "We are going out with a great programme. We have kept the viewers, we have kept the revenue right to the end."

He said TV-am had had more than 25,000 guests in 12,500 hours of broadcasting. "The only ones that got away that we would have liked are Sean Connery, Elizabeth Taylor and Marlon Brando."

In the 1991 franchise auctions, TV-am's £14.1 million bid was topped by a £34.6

million offer from GMTV, prompting Margaret Thatcher's admission, in a letter to Bruce Cynge, the TV-am chairman, that she was "heartbroken".

Yesterday past and present staff went on an after-show party-cum-wake. Mr Keighley said 130 people were being made redundant, but fewer than 30 had not yet found jobs. TV-am abandoned hope of finding new television business this month, and announced that its £27 million capital would be repaid to its shareholders.

Every zoo in Britain is aware of the athletic capabilities, big cats and other felines are caged and ent any dash designed to what is far more for freed to design a system that will thwart a determined man who takes it into his head to join the lions and tigers for lunch.

Any such zoological Maginot line would probably be flawed and impose intolerable conditions on the animals. Bryan Carroll, curator of mammals at Jersey zoo, said yesterday: "The incident at London zoo is the most astonishing piece of stupidity I have encountered in 15 years. Only by enclosing the animals behind strengthened glass boxes could such actions be prevented."

He added: "I am very surprised the lion is still alive. If a lion decides he wants to

## New clue in Johanna Young murder case

A new witness has helped detectives hunting the killer of Johanna Young to narrow the time of death. The witness saw Johanna's black Kicker trainer-style shoes placed neatly together near the murder scene at 10.30am on Christmas eve, more than two days before her body was found floating in a pit near her home at Watton, Norfolk. A post-mortem examination showed the 14-year-old had died from drowning after being beaten and sexually assaulted.

Yesterday, a police spokesman said detectives were still convinced that vital witnesses had yet to come forward. "We're still not getting the information we want from the people of Watton," he said. "We're still convinced the killer was local."

He asked residents to wrestle with their consciences if they had seen a man with mud stains and bramble scratches. "Think very, very carefully. If you suspect someone at all, then for God's sake come up with the right answer, which is to contact us, because a young girl is dead and he's got to pay, he's got to be caught." The *News of the World* newspaper last night offered a £10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer.

## Belfast attack thwarted

Another betting shop massacre in Northern Ireland was thwarted yesterday when a terrorist's gun jammed. Two men, with machineguns carried out the attack on a bookmaker's in the Catholic Flax Street area. Witnesses said they fired two shots before one or both weapons jammed. More shots were fired through the window as they ran off and a woman outside was shot at as the men fled in a car later found in the loyalist Shankill Road area. There were no reports of serious injuries but several people were taken to hospital suffering from shock. Four people were treated in hospital for minor injuries after an IRA bomb exploded at a building supply company in Belfast.

## Man knifed 11 times

Merseyside police are hunting a gang alleged to be club doormen who kidnapped a man in Manchester on Wednesday night and stabbed him 11 times before dumping him in a field at Cronton, Merseyside. The victim, a 34-year-old financial adviser, crawled from the field looking for help and later underwent emergency surgery at Whiston Hospital, Liverpool. He was in a critical condition yesterday. His liver and one lung had been punctured in the attack, and he had been beaten with baseball bats.

## Intruders beat woman

A woman aged 78 was beaten in her own bed by three male intruders at her home in Portsmouth, police said yesterday. They escaped with Amelia Brown's handbag after one of them had forced his gloved hand down her throat. Mrs Brown staggered to a neighbour's house after the attack on Wednesday night and is being treated in hospital.

## Commemorative coin

A £5 coin will be struck to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation. Though legal tender now, it will not be generally available from banks and post offices until June and is not intended for general circulation. The obverse side — a portrait by Mary Gillick — depicts the Queen, uncrowned, as she appeared on her first coins.

## Teen rapist caught

Police recaptured a 15-year-old rapist who escaped from a special secure school in Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, on Sunday. James Boyle, of Pollok, Glasgow, was sentenced at the High Court in Glasgow in December 1991 to nine years' detention on charges including rape, robbery and assault. He was found in West Lothian after 80 hours on the run.

## Man mauled at zoo 'trying to feed lions'

Continued from page 1 and then the lion jumped at him and brought him down," said Kate Coleman, 32, of Ealing, west London, who was with her husband, Michael, and two young children. "The lion got him by the waist and was obviously biting him. He was screaming and shouting. We could hardly believe our eyes. We tried to stop the children seeing it," said Mrs Coleman.

Mr Coleman, a computer salesman, said: "He was carrying what appeared to be over-ready chickens. He was hiding in the bushes and I saw him throwing chickens over the barrier. I thought this was a bit odd, because you are not supposed to feed the animals, so I went off to find a zoo-keeper. By the time I got back, the man had got over the fence and into the enclosure."

Mr Gilles said it was too early to say what the man's intention had been. "I suppose it could have been a suicide attempt. Certainly it was a very dangerous thing to do. Thankfully such incidents are rare. I think the last time was about 35 years ago, when someone got into the bear enclosure. The lions are large carnivores and although they may be familiar with their keepers, they are wild animals. The lions were not to blame for what happened. They behaved naturally, as well as could be expected in what was a very strange situation."

Nick Smart, one of the paramedics who treated the man, said he was lying face down in the enclosure. "He had nasty chest wounds caused by the claws. One of his lungs had collapsed. He was conscious and in a great deal of pain. He said he had just been trying to feed the lion."

A police spokesman charged: "We have no doubt, but we have him a bit of a job to do. We will speak to him to find out just what he was doing there. The chickens are in a freezer at the zoo. It is likely that they were away for analysis. Poison, then found to contain charges may change."

Mr Gilles said the lions were taken remain in their and further notice. The den will be open as usual.

## Visitors are a zoo's security nightmare

By Tim Jones

FOR many zoos the problems begin not with the caged animals, who are by and large impeccably behaved, but when the gates open to admit a far more dangerous breed, the paying public.

Every zoo in Britain is aware of the athletic capabilities, big cats and other felines are caged and ent any dash designed to what is far more for freed to design a system that will thwart a determined man who takes it into his head to join the lions and tigers for lunch.

Any such zoological Maginot line would probably be flawed and impose intolerable conditions on the animals. Bryan Carroll, curator of mammals at Jersey zoo, said yesterday: "The incident at London zoo is the most astonishing piece of stupidity I have encountered in 15 years. Only by enclosing the animals behind strengthened glass boxes could such actions be prevented."

He added: "I am very surprised the lion is still alive. If a lion decides he wants to

bite you there is nothing you can do. The difference in strength is immense and no cats are fed by right mind keeper in case to them at would time."

Paul Carroll said that at Jersey zoo, which has a worldwide reputation for rearing animals and returning them to the wild, the main problems came from people.

"We have had people throwing food in polythene bags at them and others have tossed bottles of alcohol at the gorillas, urging them to have a drink. You can only despair of such behaviour."

Dr Roger Mugford, an animal behaviourist, said that when the man jumped into the lion's enclosure the animal was giving in to its "constant state of temptation."

Dr Mugford, of the Animal Behaviour Centre in Chertsey, Surrey, added: "This was a disaster waiting to happen. The lion's predatory instincts are thwarted in the zoo environment. Often, they are housed next to herbivores they would like to hunt."



## WITH THE TIMES TOMORROW

The Saturday Review  
Ginny Douglass meets  
George Walker (above)  
in the red corner

Criminal classes: Roger Graef talks to the boys who burglar your home

AND

Jonathan Meades finds a proper joint in Soho

Weekend Times  
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## Boy, 14, dies with joyriding friends in coach smash

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THREE joyriders, the youngest of them aged 14, died yesterday when their stolen Ford Astra GTE smashed into the side of a coach at a junction in Batley, West Yorkshire.

A police patrol had seen the car and begun following it shortly before the crash, but police yesterday denied any hot pursuit had taken place. Chief Superintendent Roger Outing, in charge of examining the accident, said the presence of the police car would be part of his investigation, but the patrol had not even been close enough to read the registration number.

Despite fresh attempts to curb the crime, including the new offence of causing death by dangerous driving which was introduced this summer, yesterday's deaths take to 27 the number of traffic fatalities from joyriding in 1992. The year has also seen riots sparked by police attempts to halt car thefts and the harrowing of other motorists and pedestrians.

The West Yorkshire accident is one of the worst, and in May two young men and a joyrider also died in the region when a stolen car crashed into another in Leeds.

The three youths who died yesterday were: Philip Wayne Hobbs, aged 16, from Batley, who was driving; Carl Jason Widdop, 20 from nearby Staincliffe and Lee Dunn, 14, from Birstall. The National Express coach was empty apart from David and Kathleen Styler, the driver and his wife, the coach hostess. They were taken to Dewsbury District Hospital, where the driver was treated for bruises and cuts and Mrs Styler for shock.

The Astra was stolen overnight from the owner's home in Netherthorpe, some miles away, and was not reported until the ground was searched yesterday morning. By that time the three youths had crashed it.

According to the West Yorkshire police, a few minutes before the accident at 5.11am

yesterday the Astra was spotted by officers in a marked Ford Fiesta. They monitored the car but lost sight of it about 250 yards from the scene of the accident. The police arrived just after the Astra had hit the side of the double-decker coach at traffic lights.

The coach was on its way to start a run from Bradford to London. National Express said: "The coach was in the wrong place at the wrong time and was not to blame." The car hit the side of the coach and came to rest in the middle of the junction. All three young men died instantly. The coach careered into a wall 30 yards away.

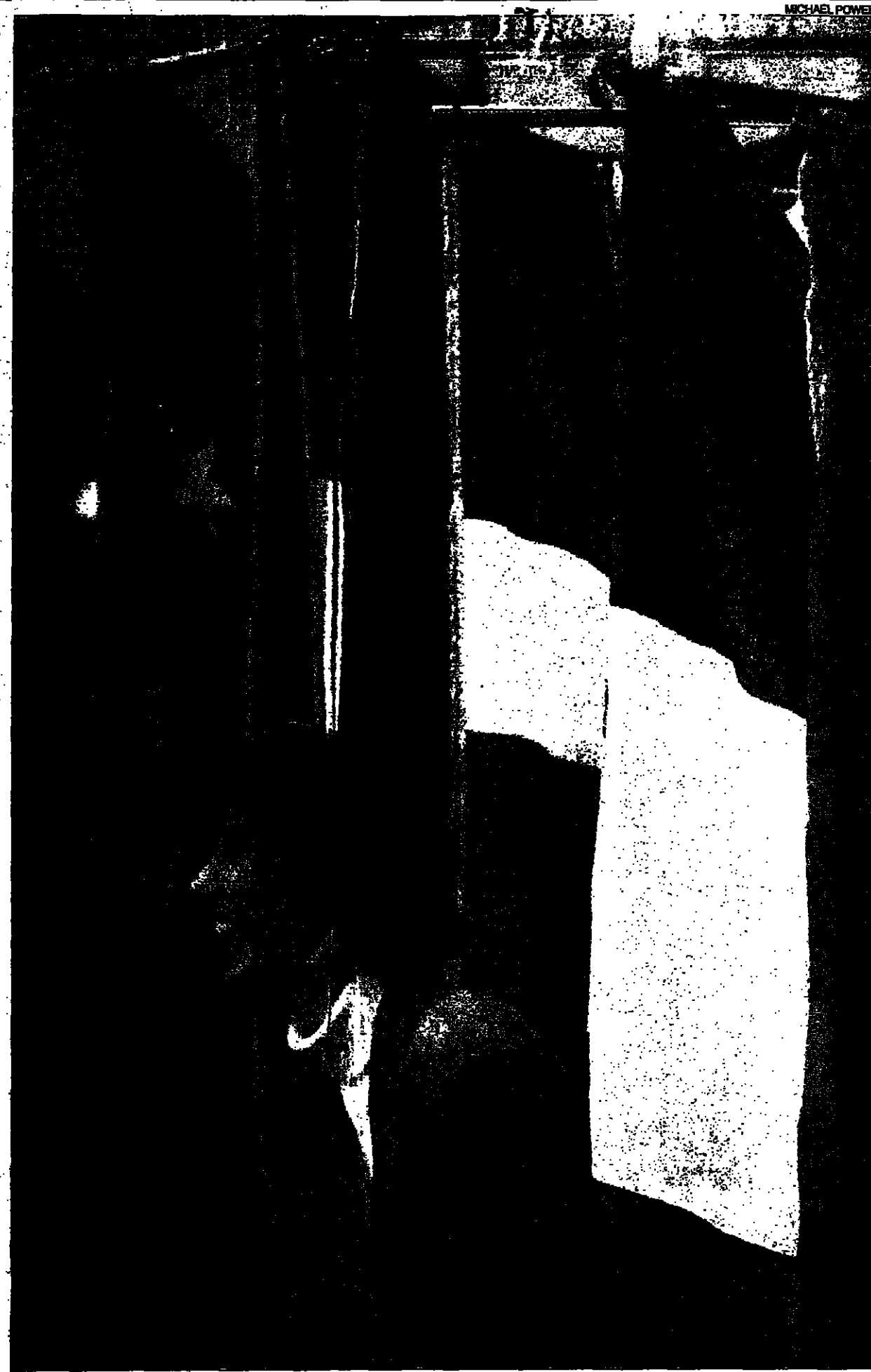
Mr Outing said: "If there is any good to come out of this incident at all, I would only hope and wish it would be that this accident acts as a warning to other young men not to get involved in the theft of motor cars. It is a problem nationally, young men stealing high-performance cars, and this illustrates all too graphically the sort of tragic consequences that can arise."

West Yorkshire and other forces have a policy that ordinary patrol cars and officers on general duties should not give pursuit to joyriders or car thieves. Officers call in aid such as specialised traffic patrols and helicopters.

Car crime by young people has reached record levels, according to a Labour party survey. Youths aged up to 20 accounted for 79% of all offenders seen by the police and in the courts for vehicle theft in 1990. Most joyriders were under 14 when they first took or drove a vehicle, did not consider themselves to be criminals and had almost no concern for their victims.

The home secretary is also reviewing how to deal with persistent juvenile offenders, following criticism that courts are largely powerless to deal with joyriders and other criminals under the age of 15.

Photograph, page 16



New era: Linette Gisti, 24, of Denmark welcomes the single market in a concert at the Barbican, London, yesterday

## How the EC will affect all our lives from today

■ The changes that will come into force across the EC today are not as fearsome — or as complicated — as some might believe

By TOM WALKER

IT IS already well known that Britain will retain its border controls from today. The government, given tacit support by Denmark and Ireland, has consistently argued that island nations must be able to check for drug-runners, illegal immigrants and disease-bearing plants and animals at airports, ferry terminals, and, from next year, the Channel tunnel.

Much has been made of an apparent compromise reached between Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, and Martin Bangemann, former EC internal market commissioner, whereby EC visitors to Britain simply wave their passports at customs officers without having them checked.

But is the "Bangemann wave" a likely scenario? At Ramsgate this week, an official checking cars streaming off the Sally Lines ferry from Dunkirk was equivocal. "We'll be a bit quicker, certainly."

"Does that mean you'll not actually take my passport?" "I dunno. Maybe not."

"So you're not certain what will happen?"

"Oh yes, we are mate, we've been working on this for three years now." From today travellers will be allowed to cross borders with unlimited duty-paid alcohol and tobacco, provided they can prove they are for "personal" consumption. The suggested guidelines for customs authorities to work with are:

□ Ten litres of spirits;  
□ Ninety litres of wine;  
□ One hundred and ten litres of beer;  
□ Eight hundred cigarettes.

The European Commission has yet to draw up rules on distinguishing van-loads of alcohol for parties from those that will be sold on the black market. Meanwhile, duty-free shops at airports and on ferries will remain in business until July 1, 1993.

Control of allowances will be done in the shops themselves, rather than at borders, but the amounts will be unchanged:  
□ Two hundred cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250 grammes of tobacco;  
□ Two litres of wine plus one litre of spirits/two litres of fortified wine under 22 degrees alcohol/an additional two litres of wine;  
□ A perfume allowance of 60cc.

Consumer groups fear that moves to bring excise duties across the EC into line after today will cause large price rises in some member states, but prices in Britain are likely to stay substantially the same.

The European Commission has also strenuously denied reports that it wishes to bring Britain and Ireland into line with the rest of Europe on the annual changeover from summer time.

For the sake of trans-European transport networks, planners have always argued for consistency across the EC, and for many years the Commission went along with these arguments. Ever since subsidiarity came along, however, Brussels has been noticeably silent on the subject. So no change in 1993.

□ A toilet water allowance of 250cc.

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## Rape victim conquers fear of attacker

By LIN JENKINS

THE former magistrate who was raped as she walked home from midnight mass on Christmas eve said yesterday that she hoped that seeing her photograph in the newspapers would tempt the rapist to brag about what he had done.

Muriel Harvey, 67, of Ludlow, Shropshire, took the unusual step of consenting to be identified to help the investigation. "There is always a chance that he might decide on a revenge attack, but he can't harm me," she said. "All

that is over, my body is like a machine which can be washed. A rapist can never totally violate or take away what is inside you. I just want him caught."

"I don't want to be seen as a quivering victim in the corner or become just another rape statistic. This picture is only the start of the search to track this guy down. I believe that people pay more attention to stories where there are personal details and a photograph."

She said as soon as the attack was over, her mind focused on recalling her assail-

ant's face. "Ever since I have been looking very hard at men's faces to see if I can improve on my description."

Yesterday she walked past the spot where she was attacked. "It sounds strange but I want to be looked on as a heroine who has triumphed over what happened. I have become totally detached from what he did to me and I feel no shame. All that is finished and dealt with as far as me and my family are concerned."

Police yesterday released an artist's impression of the rapist for publication in the local

press. Mrs Harvey said she believed that since the community was a small one, the knowledge that she was the victim might help people to recall useful information.

She had signed a letter permitting the *Shropshire Star* to publish an interview with her about the rape, which happened as she walked home from St Lawrence parish church, where she is a churchwarden. Rape victims may do so under the terms of the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

Leading article, page 13

## Thomas takes over at the top

Continued from page 1  
nounced shows no change in first place since 1976, for either sex. James and Elizabetha seem set to win until the end of the century.

BOYS	
1 James	315 (1)
2 William	239 (2)
3 Alexander	221 (3)
4 Thomas	191 (4)
5 Charles	166 (5)
6 George	155 (6)
7 Edward	152 (7)
8 John	134 (8)
9 Henry	111 (9)
10 Robert	94 (10)

GIRLS	
1 Elizabetha	194 (1)
2 Charlotte	130 (2)
3 Rose	126 (3)
4 Louise	114 (4)
5 Alice	103 (5)
6 Sophie	98 (6)
7 Emily	97 (7)
8 Lucy	84 (8)
9 Victoria	83 (9)
10 Alexandra	82 (10)

At night we show how birth signs may have influenced choice. Thomas flourished under every sign except Aries and Sagittarius, while Sophie came fully to the fore only under Libra and Scorpio.

Births announced fell from 5,508 in 1991 (2,931 boys, 2,577 girls) to 4,919 (2,485 and 2,434). No name was announced for 185 of the boys, 176 will have only one name, 175 will have two, and 749 are or more. Totals for girls are 145,366, 1,431 and 491.

## Cucumber fouls footballer

By NIGEL HAWKES  
SCIENCE EDITOR

A TEENAGED football player in Ireland who was taken off after appearing drunk had made the mistake of eating half a cucumber before the game, according to a report by a group of Irish doctors in this week's *Lancet*.

The 15-year-old had been playing in a junior league match, but five minutes into the game he complained of blurred vision and his speech was slurred. The coach thought he was drunk and took him off, but the boy denied drinking.

Dr John Stinson and colleagues at St James's Hospital in Dublin said the symptoms indicated poisoning by a chemical similar to nerve gas, which interferes with neurotransmitters.

The boy said he had eaten half a cucumber and some yogurt half an hour before kick-off, so the doctors concluded he was a victim of an outbreak of food poisoning then sweeping Dublin caused by a cucumber grower who had used the wrong pesticide on his crop.

The soccer player made a full recovery but asked the doctors to send a note to the coach.

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MoD's £500  
property sale  
thwarted by  
market slump

DEFENCE  
SETS UP FOUR  
GRABS

DAG BROWN



1st AID  
£40.00  
start

THE TIMES

1st AID



## MoD's £500m property sale thwarted by market slump

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE property market slump has badly hit a defence ministry scheme to ease budget cuts with a £500 million sale of surplus property over the next five years.

Hundreds of sites throughout the country are on sale but the ministry's defence land services, which employs about 700 people, is struggling to find buyers. Some sites have been empty for years.

The sales target of £500 million was set earlier this year after about £800 million had been raised by such sales in the past ten years. With the defence cuts announced in the Autumn Statement amounting to £500 million a year for the next three years, a high priority has been given to disposing of unwanted buildings.

Supermarket chains have shown interest in some areas, but ministry officials say it will be difficult to meet the target of £500 million in sales. Some sites are so contaminated that the MoD might be prepared to pay companies to take them off its hands, provided they meet the cost of cleaning them up and repairing any historic buildings.

The sites for sale include: □ The old "vicarage yard" at Royal William Yard at Devonport, used by Lord Nelson for storing and loading his

provisions before embarking on long voyages;

□ A large chunk of the wartime airfield Biggin Hill;

□ The central vehicle depot at Hilton near Derby, which has been on sale for more than two years;

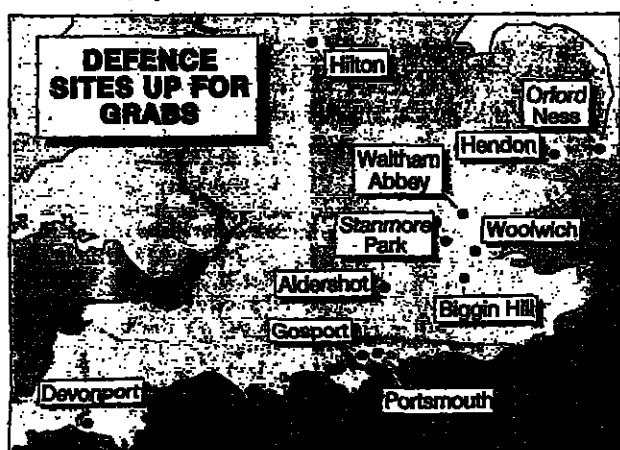
□ The Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, which will come on the market in 1995;

□ An old gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey in Essex, which has several crumbling buildings and about 80 acres of alder wood, which produces the best charcoal for gunpowder. The land, however, is severely contaminated;

□ About 2,000 empty married quarters, many of them in the south of England in places such as Gosport and Portsmouth, are going for an average of £30,000. The MoD had hoped to sell them to housing associations.

Other sites include East Camp, part of Hendon airfield; Orford Ness, a piece of land on the Suffolk coast, used for radar, which could be sold to the National Trust; Priddy's Hard, an 18th century fortifications at Gosport; and Stanmore Park cavalry barracks in north-west London.

Last year the ministry sold Levensden airfield in Hertfordshire and a married quarters estate at Willem Park in Aldershot.



### The way it isn't



1993 in full: Part V

November 5: Former vice-president Dan Quayle issues a statement to the press. "After years of being the hot of jokes, I am hoping to be about to retire in dignity," he says.

November 17: John Gummer MP announces that he is to join the Roman Catholic Church. A mass defection of Roman Catholics to the Church of England immediately follows.

November 24: Oliver Stone's new movie, *GH*, based on the life of Geoffrey Howe, opens to mixed reviews. Some critics claim that Howe was not spotted with a sawn-off shotgun in the Chamber of the House of Commons, and dispute the assassination of Mrs Thatcher as historically inaccurate. Stone maintains that such details are further proof of a cover-up.

November 29: Mary Archer, wife of Jeffrey, further seals her reputation for understatement and modesty when she sings her own song, "Look at Me, I'm So Understated!" in a luxuriant swimsuit on TV's *That's Life!* to publicise her new book, *How To Be Demure*.

December 9: Mrs Thatcher's memoirs, just published, close on a note of joy. "It's been an exhausting 14 years," she writes, "but I have no doubt I shall continue to serve my country as prime minister for many years to come."

December 14: Bruce Gynell takes over the running of the Royal Opera House. "My reputation will ensure that I will maintain its meticulously high standards," he says, announcing a new opera, *Rail* with Tummy Mallet as Roland Rat.

December 20: Lord Tebbit condemns Christmas. "It's a complete waste of time and money, yet another restrictive European import we British can certainly do without," he comments.

## 1st AID's £40,000 start

By RUTH GLEDHILL

MORE than £40,000 has been raised already by 1st AID, a new fund for immediate disaster relief that is launched today. The founders are urging people and businesses to make their first financial transaction of the new year a charitable one to help others.

Organisations including the Trades Union Congress, Thom EMI, Wellcome, the Savoy Group and Sony (UK) have given funds after an appeal to *The Times* top 1,000 companies for support.

1st AID is a new approach to disaster relief, as it aims to have sufficient funds in hand to respond immediately a disaster occurs. The appeal has already funded delivery of a consignment of baby food to

### THE TIMES



1st AID

children in Bosnia. It is co-ordinated by the World Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief, an international charity set up by the late Lord Cheshire with the backing of the United Nations.

Sir Peter Ramsbotham, former ambassador to the United States and a 1st AID trustee, said: "It was Leonard Cheshire's concept that we should make our first cheque or credit card payment an act of helping those worse off than ourselves."

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) will be responsible for all banking and donation aspects of 1st AID. Donations can be made by telephoning the credit card hotline on 0272-226688 (24 hours); by cheque or postal order payable to 1st AID and sent to 1st AID Appeal, c/o CAF, Freeport, TN2257, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 5BR; or by payment over the counter at any Bradford & Bingley Building Society or Midland Bank.

Advertisement, page 20



Dancing the new year in: Tania Rose tries on her mask for the New Year's eve party last night at the Berkeley Hotel, London. It was a sell-out even though the tickets cost £550 per couple. Partygoers danced in a ballroom decorated with Venetian-style murals by Lincoln Seligman.

## Scientists catch out fat fibbers

By NIGEL HAWKES  
SCIENCE EDITOR

ANYBODY fighting a losing battle against seasonal flab should be wary of blaming a sluggish metabolism. The chances are they are simply eating too much.

A study in America of a group of fat people unable to lose weight despite dieting found they were eating twice as many calories as they claimed and doing far less exercise. "The main reason they are overweight is that they are overeating," said Dr Steven Heymsfield of St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital in New York, who led the study. "These people cannot invoke some genetic cause as the only explanation."

The researchers, who publish their findings in this week's *New England Journal of Medicine*, followed, in minute detail, the diets of ten men and women. All claimed to be eating about 1,000 calories a day. In fact, their average was 2,081.

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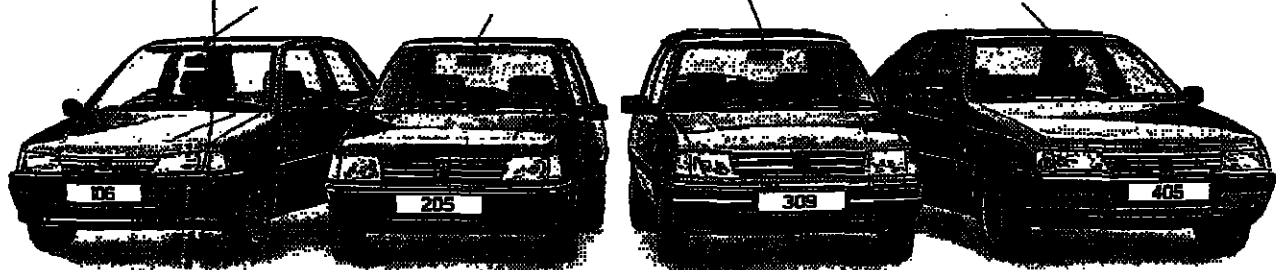
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Cabinet papers 1962: rift revealed in special relationship between London and Washington

# Macmillan doubted US handling of Cuban crisis

BY MATTHEW D'ANCONA

TOP-SECRET official papers released today reveal that the solidarity shown in public by Harold Macmillan and John F. Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 masked grave doubts in the British government about the US military response.

Macmillan, one of the architects of the special relationship between Britain and the US, was in constant telephone contact with the president between October 22, when the prime minister first learnt that U-2 flights had identified Soviet missiles on Cuba, and October 28, when Khrushchev yielded to the US naval blockade and overwhelming international pressure. Yet classified documents kept secret for 30 years show that British ministers and officials had serious reservations about Kennedy's brinkmanship.

In a cabinet memorandum dated October 25, Lord Dillmore, the Lord Chancellor, doubted the legality of Kennedy's tactics. "In our view the imposition of the 'quarantine' cannot be justified as a 'pacific blockade' under international law," he wrote. "In fact, the United States' conduct is not in conformity with international

law." It might be argued that the United States was in immediate military danger, "but we doubt that can be established, as the United States' action appears to be designed to prevent that threat being imminent."

Two days earlier, a telegram from the foreign office to the British officials at the UN questioned Kennedy's claim that the presence of the missiles exposed to American soil was a "secret disturbance" of the balance of power. "We see considerable difficulty in [this] claim... while the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba no doubt greatly increases Soviet striking power, it could still be argued that total American nuclear strength was still ahead of Soviet nuclear strength."

Throughout 1962, the cabinet expressed its private anxieties about Kennedy's aggression towards Cuba, manifested by his botched invasion of the Bay of Pigs the year before. At a meeting on June 26, the Earl of Home, the foreign secretary, warned his colleagues that US eco-

nomics sanctions against Fidel Castro's regime "would have the effect of exacerbating relations between East and West". He repeated this view on October 9, questioning Kennedy's belief that Khrushchev was trying to provoke an invasion of Cuba as a pretext to occupy West Berlin.

On October 23, in the heat of the crisis, Macmillan rallied his colleagues to the US standard. But Home insisted that

Khrushchev had merely been forced into "a military gamble" by the Soviet agricultural crisis, and that "it was unlikely that [he] wanted to start a war".

Other cabinet members were more concerned that British ships should be let through the blockade without search and that political damage in the Commons should be minimised. On October 25, they complained that US officials in Europe were lobbying for an increase in Nato's medium-range missile forces, thus undermining peace talks. Macmillan later wrote a glowing preface to Robert F. Kennedy's account of the cri-

sis. 13 Days, praising the president's performance in the days that led to "Black Saturday". Yet letters between the prime minister and Sir David Ormsby-Gore, the ambassador to Washington, reveal that even Macmillan was unsure "what it is that the president is really trying to do".

Ormsby-Gore, later Lord Harlech, enjoyed unique access to his friend Kennedy, who allowed him to attend war cabinet meetings and set aside places for his family in the presidential nuclear bunker under the Appalachian mountains. A confidential letter from the ambassador to Macmillan on October 23 adds lustre to recent speculation that Kennedy favoured a trade-off between Nato missiles in Turkey and the Cuban stockpile, and may even have struck a secret deal with Khrushchev.

The president, Ormsby-Gore wrote, "was doubtful whether [the Turkish missiles] had ever been a good plan in the first place", and "from a military point of view... would see no objection to doing them". Ormsby-Gore emphasised the absolute confidentiality of these remarks. "I doubt very much that the president would repeat them to any member of his administration except his brother Bobby," he said.

The files released today include reams of letters and petitions protesting at Nato's response to the crisis, from groups as diverse as the Bristol and Clifton Protestant League, the Scottish Co-op Women's Guild and 240 miners from the Douglas colliery.

Yet many relevant documents of the time have been withheld indefinitely from the public by the foreign office and the Ministry of Defence—including a discussion of chemical and biological warfare by the chiefs of staff on the Thursday after the crisis.

Despite today's revelations, the real secrets of the Cuban missile crisis are still shrouded in mystery.



Question of judgment: Kennedy, whose strategy worried the British government

## Russian offer raised suspicion

BY KATE ALDERSON

ALTHOUGH America and Britain made public statements declaring their commitment to disarmament, government papers reveal that Macmillan and Kennedy were privately cynical about Khrushchev's plan to discuss halting the arms race.

Russia's apparent desire to disarm within four years and evacuate all foreign bases in Europe "appealed to thoughtless and frightened people everywhere", according to a memo approved by Macmillan the day before he and Kennedy announced their determination to reach agreement with Khrushchev.

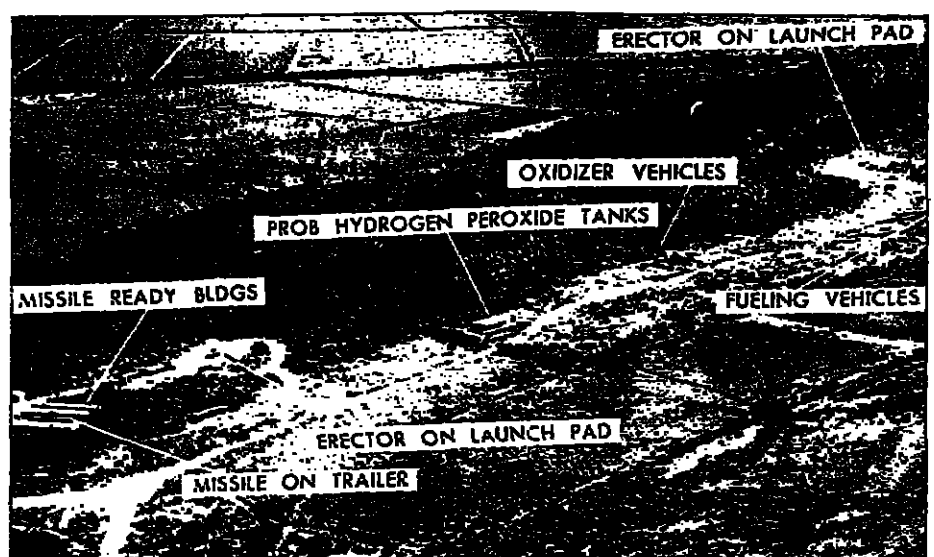
Five days later, Khrushchev issued a letter to Macmillan requesting that the heads of 18 states meet in Geneva to discuss disarmament, the first such meeting for five years. However, Kennedy's

advice to Macmillan was to "go to work in the next 24 hours to persuade the various countries not to go but to send their foreign ministers at the beginning".

Khrushchev responded to Macmillan's reticence thus: "Evidently the Western powers are not yet prepared for an agreement. This is how all thinking people will evaluate your unwillingness that the disarmament committee should meet at the highest level."

During this period the "special relationship" between Kennedy and Macmillan became strained. Macmillan warned Kennedy that his plan to announce the resumption of nuclear testing could provoke the Russians.

"We must remember that it is not altogether impossible that Khrushchev really wants to get in touch with us for some constructive purpose," Macmillan said.



On the verge of war: the Soviet missile sites in Cuba identified by U-2 flights

## Lords' revolt feared

THE Macmillan cabinet feared that plans to build a road across Christ Church Meadow to alleviate traffic congestion in Oxford would provoke a constitutional crisis as opposition grew in the Lords to government policy (Matthew d'Ancona writes).

The dispute over Oxford's most sacred land, stretching from the vast grounds of Christ Church to the Isis, had raged passionately since 1948 when the city council first proposed a relief road cutting through the meadows. In a confidential memorandum of March 6, 1962, Rab Butler, then home secretary, said it was "a matter of urgency" that the matter be resolved but reported the clear divisions on the home affairs committee.

He recorded the pointed view of Lord Hailsham, the Lord President of the Council, that "a road across the Meadow would be regarded as desecration in the House of Lords and there would be the utmost difficulty in securing the Lords' approval".

As chancellor of the university, Macmillan chose to absent himself from the cabinet meeting on March 6 which addressed the thorny problem, though his famous patrician colleagues found the decision no less daunting. Eventually, they voted with Charles Hill, minister of housing, who said that the meadow route was to be preferred on traffic grounds.

All were alarmed by the prospect of a constitutional controversy if the Lords opposed the proposal and feared that the "apparent exercise by the House of Lords of an absolute veto on a decision taken by the government" might force ministers to take the rare step of invoking the 1911 Parliament Act. In the event, however, aristocratic compromise prevailed: the argument dragged on well into the 1970s and the meadow was saved for future undergraduates.

## Prime minister humiliated by breach of Admiralty security

BY KATE ALDERSON

MORE than seven months before William Vassall, an Admiralty clerk, was jailed for spying, a government-appointed committee warned the prime minister there was "insufficient alertness to the importance of security" within the Admiralty.

Harold Macmillan, then prime minister, was humiliated when Vassall was caught spying for the Soviet Union in 1962. A new department had been established in the Admiralty to tighten security four months before he was jailed, and Macmillan had publicly stated that the Radcliffe committee's report on security in the public service "disclosed no radical defect in the system".

When Vassall was jailed in October 1962 for 18 years for spying after being unmasked by Peter Wright, who went on to write *Spycatcher*, the "radical defects" in the system were publicly apparent.

The Radcliffe committee had reported to Macmillan the previous March and recommended the elimination of association with communists. Clearly stated in the report, whose findings were only partially available to the public, was concern about security in the Admiralty. It said: "We think it was the weakness of organisation, combined with insufficient alertness to the importance of security, which made it possible for espionage... to remain undetected for so long."

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DESPITE the prime minister's stated commitment to "open government", many official documents for 1962 will not be available for reading when the Public Record Office re-opens on Monday.

Departmental papers on Kenya, Cyprus, chemical and biological warfare, the royal family and the authority of British Nato commanders to launch nuclear weapons are among the record categories that have not been released under the 30-year disclosure rule.

Less than a fortnight ago, historians gave William Waldegrave, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a list of specific requests for documents retained by government de-



Vassall: gave secrets to USSR for six years



Macmillan: denied defects in security

The report recommended the government make more frequent resort to the "purge" process, where communist sympathisers and associates were transferred to a less sensitive department or dismissed. It concluded that posi-

tive vetting, attacked by many for its seemingly arbitrary judgment of character, was effective. Vetting aimed to identify a person's defects, such as "insubordination, financial instability, untruthfulness, irregular sexual and marital relations and family connections behind the Iron Curtain".

Cabinet papers reveal Macmillan's concern about the inadequacy of enquiries into security after Vassall's sentencing, and he said he would give further consideration to the procedure for dealing with alleged breaches of public service.

Vassall, who was 38 when convicted, passed secrets to the Soviet Union for six years. During a posting to Moscow he attended a party for homosexuals, was photographed in compromising positions and was blackmailed. When he returned to London the Soviet Union paid him enough to double his civil service salary.

Rumours connecting Thomas Galbraith, under-secretary of state for Scotland, with Vassall forced the minister to resign and pressured Macmillan into establishing an enquiry into the case and the allegations surrounding it.

Lord Radcliffe headed the enquiry, which publicly stated findings similar to those he had given a year before and cleared Mr Galbraith of any connection with the spy. It had been rumoured that he had taken holidays abroad with Vassall and intended to defect to the Soviet Union with him.

THE resurgence of neo-Nazism and Oswald Mosley's Union Movement in 1962 forced the government to consider public order legislation and restricting free speech. Racial tension mounted during the year, in spite of the immigration controls introduced in 1961, and Mosley was again the focus of violent, extreme right-wing demonstrations.

The cabinet agreed in May to allow a meeting in Trafalgar Square of Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement, under the banner "Free Britain from Jewish Control", but launched an enquiry into the move-

ment's activities. Viscount Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, argued that the rally could not be banned "unless it were decided as a matter of policy to suppress the public expression of anti-Semitism".

By October, Henry Brooke, Rab Butler's successor as home secretary, feared a "very big explosion". He told the cabinet that the small-scale success of Jordan's group and John Bean's British Nationalist Party held the risk of "a much more inflammable situation" in areas where Commonwealth immigrants had settled.

Mr Rusbridger said: "At the end of the day if the Foreign Office or GCHQ says, 'No, minister, it would not be in the national interest to release these papers', there is absolutely nothing he can do about it." Like all the historians who contributed to the list, drawn up by the Institute of Contemporary British History, Mr Rusbridger has his own priorities. He has been lobbying for nearly a decade for the release of papers on Britain's success in reading Japanese naval codes, called Ultra material. GCHQ has conceded that documents emanating after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in

December 1941 should be released, but Mr Rusbridger wants access to earlier documents which, American and Australian records suggest, show that Britain was routinely reading Japanese naval codes.

Winston Churchill, then prime minister, knew about the impending attack on Pearl Harbor but declined to tell President Roosevelt in order to draw the United States into the war, Mr Rusbridger alleges.

Donald Cameron-Watt, professor of international history at the London School of Economics, says that if Britain's records are not available, its history will be written from the perspective of other countries. His recent work indicates that unless historians have access to all relevant documents, they will not

know how politicians reached decisions. The professor's latest book, *How War Came*, documents four occasions when British politicians took the wrong course after being deliberately misled by German intelligence. His main demand now is for pre-war intelligence material to help him to assess the "war before the war", including economic intelligence detailing potential bomb targets, drawn up by the Industrial Intelligence Centre in the 1930s.

"If other people get their version in first, it takes ages to get it out of the history books," he said, noting the opening of KGB archives. "By closing the records, you don't stop history being written. You only stop it being written well and accurately."

## Limits on free speech considered

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## Hostility to the EEC had cabinet running scared

HISTORY returns to haunt Britain, telling Konrad Adenauer, the German chancellor, in January that "the tide of opinion in favour of an association with the Community was at the flood and should be taken now". Yet on July 5, the

Macmillan believed that Britain's application to join the European Economic Community, finally vetoed by General de Gaulle in January 1963, was essential to its prosperity and global influence. But classified papers made public today show how frightened his government was of Euro-sceptics at home and Britain's prospective partners abroad.

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application's popularity in Britain, telling Konrad Adenauer, the German chancellor, in January that "the tide of opinion in favour of an association with the Community was at the flood and should be taken now". Yet on July 5, the

cabinet admitted privately that the opposite was true, influenced by a hostile press. Ministers claimed that "propaganda in the anti-Common Market newspapers and magazines [had] encouraged the view that it would be wrong in principle for the UK to join the Common Market on any conditions". A media campaign was planned to "present membership of the Common Market in a fairer light", and executed in secret Downing St

memoranda listing future appearances by ministers on news bulletins and *Panorama*.

The paranoid tone of the meeting reflects the fear of treachery afflicting Macmillan's government at the time, eight days before the Night of the Long Knives, the reshuffle in which he replaced a third of his cabinet and earned himself the nickname "Mac the Knife".

On July 25, Edward Heath, then Lord Privy Seal and British negotiator in Brussels, sent a panic-stricken telegram to the Earl of Home, the foreign secretary, complaining that Rab Butler, the First Secretary of State, and other MPs were conspiring to undermine the discussions. "As you know, I have always had doubts about the real determination of the First Secretary to see this through," he wrote.

The Commonwealth countries were predictably suspicious of the British application, especially after the French blocked a deal on textile imports, and gave Macmillan a rough ride at the conference of prime ministers in September. Christopher Soames, the minister of agriculture, warned the cabinet on August 20 that he would have "the greatest difficulty" persuading British farmers to accept entry to the EEC. Yet the hostility of the French remained the main, and eventually fatal, obstacle to an agreement.

In a private cabinet memorandum dated August 17, Mr Heath warned that de Gaulle's opposition was "every bit as strong as we expected". The French would "drive a hard bargain, particularly where their own interests are affected", and there was a "very real danger" that the six nations of the EEC would become an inward-looking bloc.

Macmillan was assured by Lord Gladwyn, ambassador to Paris, that de Gaulle was "a cunning old dog who knows when he has come up against a brick wall", and would ultimately approve the British application. But the prime minister's triumphant success in securing Polaris from President Kennedy at Nassau in December was too much of an affront to de Gaulle, who formally blocked Britain's entry to the EEC the following month.

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De Gaulle: a "cunning old dog" who vetoed Britain

Jeering  
crowds  
chief to

former classmate  
now fight to death



# Jeering Sarajevo crowds tell UN chief to go home

**Boutros Ghali, despite the animosity in the Bosnian capital, insists that negotiation is the only way to end the conflict**

By JOEL BRAND IN SARAJEVO, JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

JEERING crowds greeted Boutros Boutros Ghali, the secretary-general of the United Nations, in Sarajevo yesterday.

Dr Boutros Ghali was in the Bosnian capital for five hours to visit UN forces and to meet with Bosnian and Serb leaders to urge them to find a peaceful solution when they meet in Geneva next week.

Everywhere he went in the city, the secretary-general was met with animosity by the residents. Outside the republican government building, where he met Ejup Ganic, a member of the Bosnian presidency, passers-by stopped to watch and jeer. They blamed the secretary-general for not stopping the war or lifting the arms embargo. Some were critical because he was scheduled only to visit the presidency and UN facilities on his trip, and not to see conditions inside the city.

"He should come and see what is happening to us and how the people are dying of cold," said Berislav Kamarić, 57, a former high school sports coach, who was walking from the hospital to the front line with a shoulder bag full of medicine. "I wish his children would suffer the same things our children go through."

But Dr Boutros Ghali, accompanied by Cyrus Vance, a co-chairman of the UN-sponsored peace talks, did pay a surprise visit to one of Sarajevo's hospitals. The secretary-general, Mr Vance and the

senior UN commanders in the region took a five-minute walk through a few wards of the badly damaged facility.

Edo Jaganjac, the chief of emergency surgery in the hospital, was unmoved by Dr Boutros Ghali's quick stop-over. "He is here to help himself and not to help us," the surgeon said. Outside the hospital people yelled "go home" in English to the secretary-general.

In the afternoon he held a press conference in the UN's Sarajevo headquarters, when he reiterated that negotiation was the only solution to the conflict. He ducked questions from journalists over whether he thought there would ever be a time he felt the fighting could be stopped only through application of force.

But one young reporter from a Sarajevo radio station was angered by his insistence on patience and negotiation. "How many more victims are needed for you to do something?" asked Vedrana Božinović, a reporter from Studio 99. "Are more than 12,000 enough? Do you want 15,000 or 30,000? Would a million be enough for you, Mr Ghali? Would you do something then, or would you let us defend ourselves?"

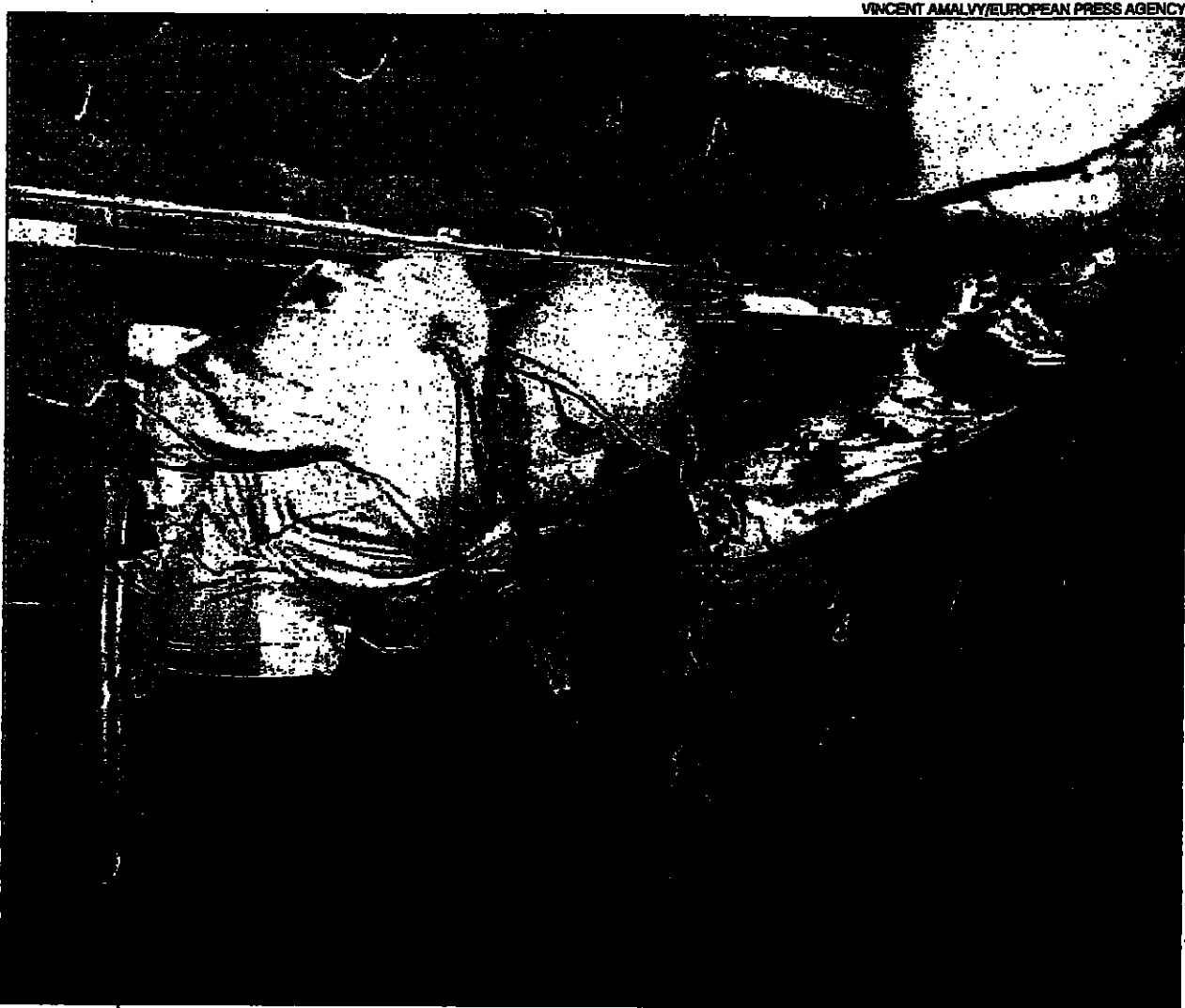
He who listened to the woman's question in silence and said he understood her frustration. "The way we want to find a solution is through negotiation and more negotiation because sooner or later when you reach peace you will

have to coexist with those with whom you are in dispute," he said. After the press conference Ms Božinović said: "He told us we should wait. Wait until when? Until we all die?"

The secretary-general, fearful of international military intervention in the former Yugoslavia, has meanwhile asked the UN Security Council in New York to delay any decision on enforcing the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

Belgrade: A Belgrade magazine yesterday quoted Vojislav Seselj, an ultra-nationalist leader, as saying that Milan Pavic, the ousted Yugoslav prime minister, should be arrested and shot. (AP)

Valerie Grove, page 12



Ducking the flak: Boutros Boutros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general, entering a lookout post at Sarajevo airport after arriving yesterday to visit UN troops. He also met Bosnian and Serbian leaders, urging them to seek peace

## French poll points to support for intervention

FROM SEAN MAC CARTHAIGH IN PARIS

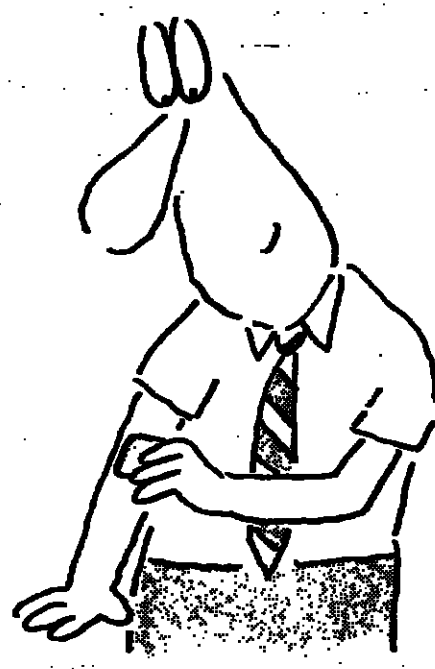
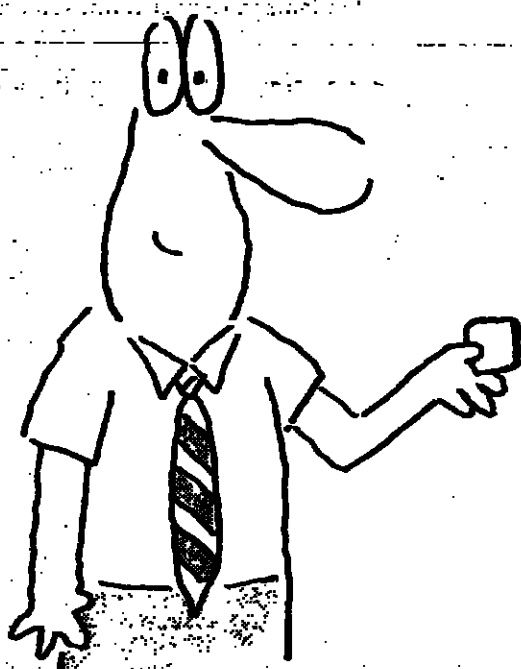
MORE than 70 per cent of French people approve of military intervention to enforce a ceasefire in Bosnia-Herzegovina, according to a survey published yesterday.

The poll, carried out this week, underlines a hardening in opinion on the issue. Only slightly fewer of those questioned by the IFOP company for *Le Parisien* said they would approve of French troops being used to enforce a solution. Seventy-six per cent of respondents thought force should be used to protect aid convoys in former Yugoslavia, 70 per cent to enforce a ceasefire, 61 per cent to separate the warring factions, and 52 per cent to impose a settlement. Ten per cent did not respond. Press campaign: Sarajevo's only surviving newspaper went on sale in Paris yesterday in a French edition published by VSD, a Paris magazine, to help the beleaguered daily. The magazine said 200,000 copies of *Ostobodenje* were on sale. (Reuters)

NEW

## The Nicorette Patch to help you give up smoking

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If you've tried to give up smoking, you know how difficult it can be. But now the makers of Nicorette® gum have developed a nicotine patch that is clinically proven and available without a prescription from your pharmacist.

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The patch is usually worn like a plaster on the chest, hip or upper arm and is available in 3 sizes to help you gradually reduce your dependence on nicotine.

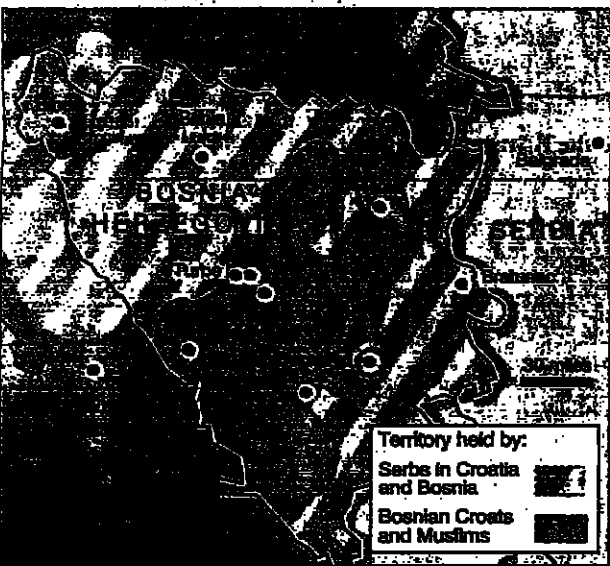
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## Former classmates vow fight to death

FROM BILL FROST IN TRAVNIK

AS AN incoming mortar round thudded close by, Colonel Ahmed Kulenovic lit another cigarette and promised that the Serb commander beyond the hill would soon be "choking on his own blood".

He has made many such pledges to his Muslim troops before as they endured each devastating bombardment from Serb positions at Turbe, a few hundred yards from the front line. "This time it is different though. We have the will and the final offensive is about to begin," said the colonel, raising his voice against a background of automatic weapons fire from a nearby hillside.

The colonel's Serb adversary was once a friend. The two were contemporaries in cadet college and had shared hopes of reaching high rank in the Yugoslav federal army. Now they face each other across a bleak mountainside in central Bosnia, exchanging mortar and artillery fire.

At Travnik, the Muslim forward base, preparations are under way for a winter offensive on Turbe—timed to coincide with the planned assault on Sarajevo to the southeast. The once beautiful town is scarred by shell damage and packed with young men in combat fatigues wearing green scarves—a badge of the Islamic fervour that has gripped the fighters. They carry the Koran into battle and many take their inspiration from Tehran.

Iranian revolutionary guards are said to be based in a medieval citadel on the hills above Travnik. Attempts to verify their presence are discouraged by armed guards.

Opening yet another packet of cigarettes, Colonel Kulenovic explained that the war was both to regain territory and re-assert old religious values. "The fighting has

made religion important once more. We fight not just for our lost land but for our right to worship in the mosque," he said.

Some of Travnik's mosques have been targeted by Serbian gunners. The minarets have been hit, but neither imams nor worshippers have been scared away.

The Blue Waters, once a popular tourist hotel by a waterfall outside Travnik, is now protected by sandbags and machinegun nests. The Muslim fighters billeted there strip and reassemble automatic weapons, smoke incessantly and discuss the offensive to come.

Mustafa says he has "celebrated" his 20th birthday. "We were on forward patrol that day and ambushed some Serb skirmishes. We killed them all, captured their weapons and took some souvenirs," he recalled.

The young man wanted to show off combat mementoes. In a war marked by unspeakable barbarities, such offers are best declined by those with weak stomachs.

The colonel said: "I was a ski instructor after leaving the Yugoslav army—that's a lifetime ago now. The horror of what I have seen others do and what I have done myself will be inside me forever."

Some of the young men are less sensitive. Nine months of fighting in central Bosnia have left them brutalised and vengeful. They justified each new bloodthirsty excess with talk of *jihad* and "infidels".

Emir, a cultured young man who commandeers private vehicles and converts them into armoured transport, remembered a time when he had Serb friends. "They are across the hill in Turbe now. When we meet again I kill them or they kill me. It is war, holy war," he said.

6- Kabi Pharmacia

# Pressure grows on Yeltsin to turn away from the West

FROM ANNE McELVOY  
IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday praised Russians for enduring the hardships of the past 12 months without resorting to violence and admitted that 1992 had been "the most difficult year of my entire life". In his new year television address, he gave a warning of further trials on the road to economic reform, saying: "I know that you would not believe me if I painted a rosy picture of the year ahead. We all know very well that it will be difficult."

Mr Yeltsin's new year begins with a hiccup because of the last-minute transfer from Sochi to Moscow of his summit with President Bush, due to bad weather in the Black Sea resort. The meeting begins tomorrow.

In a gesture intended to boost flagging faith in his reforms, Mr Yeltsin collected his own privatisation voucher, backing a scheme he had launched with Yegor Gaidar, the radical acting prime minister ousted by conservatives, and defended him, saying that Mr Gaidar might return to

**■ The Russian president risks becoming a brave but outmanoeuvred symbol of past reforms as nationalists and conservatives press for self-sufficient isolationism**

high office in the future. After the drubbing that Mr Yeltsin received at the hands of the Congress of People's Deputies last month, it was thought that he would retreat to lick his wounds. He even acquired a sudden cold which ensured the cancellation of a potentially fractious summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Christmas day and, in a touch reminiscent of the Soviet Union, it was announced that President Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan also had a cold, presumably to spread the burden of blame more evenly.

But Mr Nazarbayev, in a once unthinkable snub to Moscow, objected to being told to be ill and announced through the press that he had never felt better.

Mr Yeltsin's proclaimed disposition disappeared as suddenly as it had arisen once the Americans showed interest

in concluding the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Start 2) this weekend. For the Russian leader, it is a welcome chance to be seen to be in control of events rather than pursuing them. For the Americans it is a chance to get substantial nuclear reductions out of Russia lest the liberal tide should turn in 1993.

The future of democracy in Russia remains vague and Mr Yeltsin, despite his obvious bravery and determination, is a flawed leader for times as uncertain as these. His problem is that he was at his best before he became president of a sovereign Russia — in the role of honest, outspoken outsider, barking his Communist comrades for their reluctance to reform in the early 1980s or damning the coup plotters from atop a tank outside the White House in August 1991. His limitation throughout 1992 was that he

stood for a change from the way things had been, rather than presenting a coherent vision of the future. The danger that now faces him, with a moderate conservative as prime minister and the economic interventionists growing in stature, is the erosion of his authority, leaving him as a figurehead — a symbol of the fact that there was once reform, rather than a guarantee that it will continue.

Mr Yeltsin's confused persona reflects Russia's uncertainty about its future role. The country has been extraordinarily biddable in foreign policy terms over the past year but there is no reason why this should remain the case. The pressure to take a more self-sufficient, less Western-inspired path is strong and far from confined to extremists.

Economic reform was attractive to most Russians a year ago but the recognition that it places the moribund economy in competition with the West has frightened many. The frantic embrace that Russia offered Europe after the 1991 coup was misleading. The well of nationalism still runs deep and the desire to



Grim determination: President Yeltsin, his reforms under threat, is making no promises of easier times ahead

retreat into semi-isolation is as evident today as more than a century ago when Dostoevsky appealed to his compatriots to forsake dreams of European integration for dominance of Asia: "In Europe we were hangers-on and slaves. But in Asia we walk as masters."

The two visions of Russia's future are unreconcilable and a clash seems inevitable. The fate of Andrei Kozirev, the

young pro-Western foreign minister, in the coming year will provide a useful indicator of the course Moscow intends to follow. Mr Kozirev must be amazed to find himself still in office after being touted for well over a month as the prime sacrifice Mr Yeltsin would make to hardliners, and taking the high risk of delivering a mock reactionary speech to European foreign ministers in

Stockholm in order to give the clearest warning of the dangers from Russian chauvinism.

The man to watch is the solid, politically opaque new prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, whose remarks on the need for more state intervention in the economy indicated the return of *Homo sovieticus* but whose first cabinet remains full of liberal

advocates of "shock therapy". The conflict over Russia's future now looks set to be played out at the very heart of government.

Last year Russia hunched suddenly and bravely towards reform. 1993 will be the test of whether this attempt, like so many others in its history, is doomed to failure or whether it can propel the nation over the long shadows of its past.

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# COMET

YOU KNOW WHERE TO COME.



### Czechs toast velvet divorce

Continued from page 1  
the European single market to the new borders in his homeland.

But Czechs, at least, should not be worried. The economy is "remarkably healthy". Inflation is running at only 11 per cent, one third the rate of the next lowest country in the former communist bloc. Unemployment is 2.5 per cent, and foreign debt is negligible. Public finance is in good shape and privatisation has already brought Western goods to most of the shops and given the capital at least an air of old-time luxury.

Still, nostalgia seeps out from the baroque buildings and the cobbled streets, a sentiment mostly voiced by foreigners who regret the passing of a country that between the wars was a beacon of democracy in the turbulence of central Europe.

"Nostalgia is there, but it is not a destabilising factor," Mr Dlouhy insisted. And he rejected popular accusations that the politicians had insisted on divorce against the wishes of the people and without consulting them in a referendum. "There was no need. It was clear after the election that we were heading for a split."

While anxious to show understanding, like all those attempting a civilised divorce, he could not help a few harsh words for Slovak politicians who wanted a confederation that pursued two separate foreign policies with one army, two economic policies with one currency. "It could never have worked," he said.

Divorce also means splitting up the family silver — and the china, paintings, sculptures and everything else as well. The main bone of contention is a 14th century Italian gothic altar that now stands in the national gallery in Prague. It was stolen from a count's castle in Slovakia in 1933, taken to Prague for restoration in 1934, and never returned. Like the Elgin Marbles, it looks like being a source of endless haggling, along with hundreds of other chefs d'oeuvre.

Prague seemed unmoved by its new constitutional position. The city has seen many changes more cataclysmic than this, even this century. The tourists will keep coming, whatever the name of the new republic. Most people will enjoy the Czech republic just as much, this morning already a few hours old.

### France to subsidise high-speed rail link

Paris: The French government will subsidise construction of a 20 billion franc (£2.4 billion) track for high-speed trains from Paris to Strasbourg, Pierre Bérégovoy, the prime minister, announced yesterday.

The line will eventually be linked to a high-speed train grid in Germany and bring the headquarters of the European parliament into the French network of fast trains stretching to the south and west. SNCF, the state-owned national railway, had been reluctant to build the 300-mile line without government support, saying it would be unlikely to turn a profit.

The communiqué did not spell out what percentage of costs the government would pay, when construction would begin or when the line would enter service. France's TGV high-speed trains have been a major earner since going into service a decade ago. The current model cruises at 217 mph. (AP)

### Polish accord

Warsaw: The Polish government and trade union negotiators signed a 23-point protocol that could end the pit strike if approved by more than 300,000 miners. An official said that the government had not agreed to fund wage increases. (Reuters)

### Plea for release

Athens: Four former Greek brigadier generals found guilty of high treason in 1975 after imposing a seven-year dictatorship have appealed for a state pardon to allow their release from prison. The final decision rests with President Karamanlis. (Reuters)

### Holiday cut

Düsseldorf: Jürgen Möllemann, the German economy minister who allegedly used his position to help a relative's business, cut short a holiday in the Caribbean to explain his actions. He faces questioning by a parliamentary committee next week. (Reuters)

### Clarke warning

Dhaka: Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, told the Bangladesh government that 250,000 Rohingya Muslim refugees sheltering in the southern part of the country could not be forced to return to Burma without UN safety guarantees for them.

### Detention ends

Sofia: Andrei Lukashov, Bulgaria's former communist prime minister, has been freed after six months' detention on charges of misappropriating funds for the benefit of "terrorist countries". It was reported. He is expected to go on trial later this year. (AFP)

### Royal denial

Bangkok: With a candour rare for Thai royalty, Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn said he is deeply hurt by rumours linking him to vice and the underworld. He denied claims he runs a nightclub and has been involved in lottery rigging. (Reuters)



# Clinton rides Jefferson bandwagon to the White House



Clinton advisers say figures do not add up

FROM JAMIE DETMER  
IN WASHINGTON

BILL Clinton and Al Gore, his vice-president, will take a historic three-day bus ride through the Virginia countryside to the inauguration on January 20, reviving the populist mood of the presidential campaign.

The trip will start in Monticello, the Charlottesville home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States and the first to be inaugurated in Washington in 1801. There will be a stop for a Baptist service and in Washington the two men will appear at events at the Lincoln Memorial and a bell-ringing ceremony.

But with domestic and foreign concerns closing in, the festive mood is unlikely to last

long. How will he cope when, in George Bush's words, the telephone rings in the dead of night and an international crisis unfolds? With his gift for improvisation and his unbounded confidence, Mr Clinton is unlikely to turn in on himself as Jimmy Carter, the last Democrat president, did.

Just before inauguration day in 1913, and 17 months before the outbreak of the first world war, Woodrow Wilson, remarked that it "would be the irony of fate, if my administration had to deal

chiefly with foreign affairs". Mr Clinton, elected as a "domestic president", is clearly aware that he, too, could be deflected from his intended goal of curing America's internal ills. Three weeks ago, the president-elect commented: "I might have to spend all my time on foreign policy. And I don't want that to happen."

Foreign problems are jostling for priority now. There is the brooding presence of President Saddam Hussein, who in the past few days has tested America's resolve on

enforcing the no-fly zone over southern Iraq. An early challenge from the Iraqi leader is predictable.

But the problems in the Gulf do not end with Baghdad. The Pentagon is becoming increasingly uneasy about the rearmament drive being pursued by Iran and is anxiously watching Tehran's nuclear programme. Iranian ambitions could well force the Clinton administration to alter its policy in the Gulf and to ease off on Saddam in an effort to ensure that there is some balance of power in the region.

Conflict in former Yugoslavia threatens to spread and could possibly ensnare Greece and Turkey, both Nato allies. Mr Clinton has fully supported President Bush's hardening stance towards Belgrade

and it would be foolish of the Serbs to assume that the new president is not prepared to act decisively.

The former Soviet Union is unstable and still struggling to establish democracy. Further international financial support will be needed there. Wider or more vicious ethnic conflict in some former Soviet republics would not be surprising.

From Mr Bush, the new president inherits Operation Restore Hope, and he will have to find a way to extricate American troops without plunging Somalia back into famine and war.

Any hopes the Clinton foreign team of an early resolution to the Middle East peace talks seem to have been dashed with the recent expulsion by Israel of over 400

Palestinians from the occupied territories. It would take all the negotiating skills of Warren Christopher, Secretary of State designate, to get the peace talks back on track.

If that is not enough, there is still the problem of the global trading system and the urgent need for a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gat) agreement to be signed.

On the domestic front, Mr Clinton has already had bad news. In December, at a meeting with key advisers in Washington, he was told that the long-term outlook for the economy is worse than originally thought and that the underlying assumption behind Mr Clinton's economic policy adopted during the election campaign is wrong. Extra federal costs have con-

tributed to throwing the plan out of kilter.

His key advisers have told him that the figures are out by at least \$24 billion (£16 billion). They said his aim of reducing federal costs by \$22 billion over four years is optimistic and his goal of gathering \$45 billion dollars in taxes from overseas companies with plant and businesses in America would never be reached.

In short, he was told he has less money available to introduce a short-term economic stimulus package and that he would have to be serious about immediate cuts in the federal deficit. Mr Clinton used his recent economic summit in Little Rock to start getting that message over and to lower public expectation for his first year in office.

## Bush delivers end-of-term pep talk to Somalia force

FROM SAM KILEY IN MOGADISHU

PRESIDENT Bush yesterday landed in Mogadishu and delivered a morale-boosting speech to the American troops stationed in Somalia.

Dressed in camouflage fatigues for a visit to what a military spokesman had described as the "most anarchic and unstable place ever to have been visited by an American president", Mr Bush told the troops that they were "the finest fighting forces in the entire world".

Mr Bush, handing over to Bill Clinton this month, prepared American troops for their growing role as "world policemen". After their success in the Gulf war, he said: "We're showing in a very different kind of mission, that same expertise, that same kind of devotion." Addressing a group of about 900 troops, he

said: "Every single man and woman is serving here with this distinction but with a sense of feeling for the people of Somalia and in a sense then for the people of the world."

His visit was designed to boost the morale of the 23,000 Americans sent to Somalia, who are now living on unpalatable combat rations. When the US Marines first arrived last month, they were anxious to present a soft face to the Somalis. But their attitude has hardened in the face of persistent sniper attacks on their positions and taunts from young children. Shortly before Mr Bush landed, French soldiers shot dead an unarmed Somali who had climbed over the barbed wire trying to get into their headquarters at dawn.

Outside the airport where Mr Bush arrived in a Starliner C141 jet, a Marine Sergeant Major punched and kicked young Somalis touting for taxi business and drew his pistol to drive them away from the barricade. "Jesus, I'm sick of these people," he said. Lieutenant Colonel Steve Ritter said: "All the soldiers are very excited that the commander-in-chief has chosen to come and spend this time with us. It is a great honour."

Mr Bush went on from the embassy to a hospital, school and relief centre for mothers and children at Lafole, 12 miles west of Mogadishu, home to 45,000 victims of Somalia's civil war. The camp was set up by Hawa Abdi Diblewe, a doctor who has become legendary in southern Somalia. She and her staff have treated 27,300 patients, nearly 1,000 for gunshot wounds, since Somalia was plunged into anarchy after the overthrow of Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991.

Five orphans presented Mr Bush with a posy of bougainvillea flowers. About 150 children in the tin shed that serves as the school chanted "Welcome President Bush". A handwritten sign said: "We need peace and education."

The slogans had been taught to the children by a visiting marine the day before. "This is a co-operative effort here and it's just very, very emotional for me to see it," Mr Bush said while touring the camp, which is supported by Unicef and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Today Mr Bush will visit Baidoa, where 400 people a day were dying in the summer. He will address the troops and visit an orphanage.



Tour of duty: President Bush, dressed in battle fatigues, arriving at Mogadishu airport yesterday. Mr Bush will visit relief centres and meet troops during his two-day trip

## Palestinian deportees extend fast to conserve rations

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

HUNDREDS of Palestinian deportees stranded in southern Lebanon spent a grim New Year's eve in their tented encampment, short of food, buffeted by an icy wind and with no sign that 1993 would bring an end to their ordeal.

Although the International Committee of the Red Cross again appealed to Israel to allow an aid convoy to reach the 415 trapped men, living on a rocky hillside in no man's land between Israeli and Lebanese troops, there was no indication that a permanent settlement to the two-week stalemate was any nearer.

President Hrawi of Lebanon dismissed a suggestion by Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, that the Palestinians should be placed into the care of United Nations peacekeepers in southern Lebanon. Mr Hrawi said that the UN-controlled area was "an integral part of Lebanon's soil and we have closed our entire territory to the deportees", and that the fate of the Palestinians was entirely in Israel's hands.

In the camp at Marj az-Zahour, the Palestinians, alleged

by Israel to be members of the Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement, decided to begin fasting for two days a week to eke out their food supplies. There are fears that one of the men could die unless he receives hospital treatment for a kidney ailment.

Israeli officials indicated yesterday that the government might be prepared to allow a medical team to travel from Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon to examine and treat the Palestinians. But they also predicted that the stand-off would continue at least until January 17, when the Israeli supreme court is due to make a final ruling on the legality of the expulsion order.

Israeli military authorities confirmed yesterday that ten Palestinians deported in error could return home by any means possible, but added that they could still be prosecuted or imprisoned if there were charges against them.

The leading Israeli human rights group, B'tselem, said that the authorities may have deported other Palestinian

prisoners by mistake because of the haste and incompetence of the army operation. "Beyond the illegality of this move in international law and human rights, what has taken place has been an extremely hasty operation," said Yuval Glinbar, a spokesman, who claimed that some of the Palestinians supposedly listed by the authorities as having been deported were in fact still in the country.

Even the Shin Bet, the Israeli secret service, was said to be astounded by the size of the Hamas expulsion. According to the Hebrew daily *Haaretz*, the intelligence services had recommended that seven Hamas leaders be expelled, only to find the army had orders to round up 415.

The operation was total chaos, said one Israeli reserve soldier, who was serving as a guard in Gaza central prison on the night of the deportations. "It was very hit and miss. They were taking anybody at the last minute and sending them off to Lebanon."

Diary, page 12

## UN forces shelled by Khmer Rouge

BY DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

HOURS before the introduction of sanctions, the Khmer Rouge shelled United Nations peacekeeping troops in Cambodia for several hours yesterday and prevented a rescue helicopter from flying in.

Two Russian-built helicopters later managed to evacuate the 45 peacekeepers, effectively yielding the territory to the Khmer Rouge.

Mortar shells rained down near the buildings of the United Nations Transitional Authority at Svay Leu, a Khmer Rouge stronghold in the northwest of the country, the culmination of a week of shelling of the area. The Khmer Rouge has repeatedly harassed UN forces in the region, detaining their personnel several times recently, but this is the first time that it has deliberately fired on them.

The radical communist group is thumbing its nose at the most costly UN peacekeeping operation ever mounted. It accuses the UN of bias towards the Phnom Penh government.

The attack came as oil sanctions and a ban on log-

ging exports were about to be imposed by the UN in an attempt to force Khmer Rouge compliance with the Paris peace accords signed in October 1991. Under the accords the UN is supposed to usher in an era of peace and democracy centred on elections next May. The ban has little chance of success along the porous 425-mile border.

The attack follows a series of murders of Vietnamese carried out by the Khmer Rouge and which yesterday resulted in an unprecedented joint condemnation by both the Vietnamese and the Americans. Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Sunday massacred 14 civilians, all but two of them ethnic Vietnamese, in a central Cambodian fishing village.

The Thai press is taking a shrill anti-UN line and the government still has a number of UN helicopters impounded at U Tapao air base. Thai loggers have been energetically stripping Cambodia of its timber and up to 60,000 Thais working in western Cambodia will be affected by the sanctions.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## US couple still trying to raise bail

New York: David and Sharon Schoo, arrested on their return from holiday in Mexico on Tuesday after leaving their two children alone in their Chicago home, were still in jail yesterday trying to raise \$50,000 (£33,000) bail each (James Bone writes).

A judge banned the parents, dubbed by the press as "America's most hated couple", from having any contact with their daughters, Nicole, 9, and Diana, 4, who have been placed with a local foster family. The next hearing in the case is scheduled for next Tuesday, when child custody proceedings will also begin.

## Indian curfew

Delhi: An indefinite curfew was declared in the north Indian town of Faizabad after Muslims marching to offer prayers at the site of the demolished mosque at Ayodhya clashed with police. There was communal rioting in Ayodhya last month. (Reuters)

## Deaths ordered

Freetown: Sierra Leone's military government said it had ordered the immediate execution of nine alleged coup plotters. A military tribunal found them guilty of trying to overthrow the ruling council of Captain Valentine Strasser four days ago. (Reuters)

## Packed house

Accra: Supporters of President-elect Jerry Rawlings could win 190 of the 200 seats in the Ghanaian parliament after an opposition boycott left them largely unopposed, election officials said. (Reuters)

## Taking a bow

Johannesburg: Big game hunters armed with modern bows and arrows are to be allowed to hunt lions, elephants and other animals in Transvaal. The province has most of the big game in South Africa. (Reuters)

## Kenya poll results delayed

FROM REUTERS  
IN NAIROBI

KENYA'S national electoral commission said yesterday that final results from the first free elections in 26 years had been delayed until next week after widespread irregularities caused delays in counting.

Zachochi Chesoni, the head of the commission, said the hitch was due to "the counting of votes still going on in some parts of the country and the delay in completing the voting exercise". The commission announcement followed a threat by two of the main opposition parties to pull out of the polls because of alleged ballot-rigging.

Results in the presidential poll from 110 constituencies showed President Moi winning support outside his ethnic power base in the Rift Valley. Kenneth Matiba, of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford-Asili), has unexpectedly emerged as the main challenger and could push Mr Moi to a run-off. Oginga Odinga of the Ford-Kenya party was in third place and Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic party fourth.

Mr Kibaki and Mr Odinga said they had witnessed blatant rigging of the elections and that unless the commission rectified the irregularities by yesterday afternoon, they would pull out of the polls. Ford-Asili has also alleged irregularities and harassment of its supporters.

The polls have seen big upsets for the ruling Kenya African National Union, with seven ministers losing their seats. It is feared that a pull-out by Mr Kibaki and Mr Odinga could lead to violence.

Leading article, page 13

## Hong Kong's astrologers advise Patten to cut the chat

FROM JAMES PRINGLE  
IN HONG KONG

The Hong Kong Tourist Association's astrological guide for 1993 gives cold comfort for Chris Patten, the governor, locked in conflict with China over his plans to increase democracy in the colony before its return to Peking in 1997.

"1993 will be a moderate year for your endeavours," it predicts for those born in 1944, as was Mr Patten. "You might have the right contacts to see your plans through, but neglect your home life, chatter too much, and you will find yourself out on a limb where commitments are concerned." It adds: "Do not underestimate your opponents."

The Chinese have been foretelling the future since ancient Shang dynasty soothsayers read the way

tortoise shells cracked, and yet seemed unable to predict natural or political disasters. So perhaps Mr Patten has little to fear.

The great debate in the colony's Legislative Council on his plans for greater democracy will be held sometime next month. Mr Patten has proposed enfranchising 2.7 million employees by having them vote for industry representatives. The suggestion has enraged Peking. Despite being harangued by such luminaries as Lee Kuan Yew, the senior minister in the Singapore prime minister's office, with China perceiving itself as the victim of a Western conspiracy to bring down communism, Mr Patten is showing little sign of diluting his proposals on political reform. "People have suggested Mr Patten should take some new initiative," said a member

of the governor's circle. "But to do so might look like backing down and send the wrong signal."

The level of attacks from China appears to have lessened in recent days, with Lu Ping, the director of China's Hong Kong and Macau affairs office, apparently ruling out the creation of a shadow government for Hong Kong. But officials do not anticipate that Peking will let up on its attacks, especially after moves towards democratic reform in Taiwan alarmed Peking.

"The crunch time is approaching," said one insider in Hong Kong. "You can expect the Chinese to be maximising their pressure, telling legislators that their 'patriotic duty' is to vote against the governor's proposals. When it comes to the crunch, people are afraid of what China may do in future and we may

see Mr Patten's proposals diluted by Lego (the Legislative Council)."

The bedrock of Mr Patten's support in the polls remains at 34 per cent, though more of the "don't know" are swinging towards the pro-China camp.

While the dispute over the territory's democratic reforms has rumbled on, so the talks on the colony's new airport have stalled. The Hong Kong government announced yesterday that it will build underwater gas and water pipelines to the outlying Lantau island, the site of the new multibillion pound airport, despite Peking refusal to back its financing.

The submarine pipelines would be built to cope with demands arising from the new airport at Chek Lap Kok and future developments of the area, a government spokesman said.

Peking has warned Mr Patten that if he went ahead with the airport project without approval from China, no landing rights would be awarded to airlines after 1997.

Peking President Yang Shangkun of China ended his annual new year message by calling on Britain to abandon its plans for greater democracy in Hong Kong. The return of Hong Kong and Macau [to Chinese rule] can be expected soon... but the Hong Kong government's recent move has caused barriers to Hong Kong's smooth transition," Mr Yang said. "This is not to the liking of the Chinese people, including compatriots in Hong Kong. I hope the Hong Kong government changes its attitude and returns to the path of co-operation." He also appealed to Taiwan to allow closer links with Peking. (AFP)



The great, the good . . . and others: Jack Lonsdale lists the dates that made history

## Anniversaries of the year

## JANUARY

- 13 Sir David Ferrier (1843-1928), physician, born Woodside, near Aberdeen.  
The Independent Labour Party was formed at Bradford under Keir Hardie, 1893.  
15 Frances Anne (Fanny) Kemble (1809-93), actress, died London.  
Ivor Novello (1893-1951), actor, dramatist and composer, born Cardiff.  
17 Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-93), 19th president of the US, 1877-81, died Fremont, Ohio.  
21 Louis XVI (1754-93), king of France 1774-93, guillotined Paris.  
24 John Elliot Burns (1858-1943), trade union leader and politician, died London.  
26 Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov (1887-1943), Soviet plant geneticist, died Saratov, USSR.  
27 Second world war: the siege of Leningrad was lifted, 1944.  
29 William McKinley (1843-1901), 25th president of the US, 1897-1901, born Niles, Ohio.  
31 Dame Freya Stark (1893-), traveller, born Paris.

## FEBRUARY

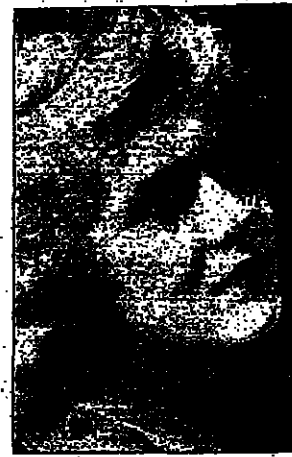
- 2 William Aiton (1731-93), botanist, died London.  
4 George Lillo (1693-1739), dramatist, born London.  
Bernard Rogers (1893-1968), American composer, born New York.  
6 Carlo Goldoni (1707-93), Italian dramatist, died Paris.  
Frederic William Henry Myers (1843-1901), poet, born Keswick.  
10 Johann Eck (1486-1543), German theologian, died Ingolstadt, Bavaria.  
12 The Nuffield Foundation was established, 1943.  
13 Sir Joseph Banks (1733-1820), explorer and naturalist, born London.  
19 Luigi Boccherini (1743-1805), Italian composer, born Lucca.  
Adelina Patti (1843-1919), Italian soprano, born Madrid.  
20 Bill Tilden (1893-1953), American tennis player, born Philadelphia.  
24 Matthias I called Corvinus (1443-1490), king of Hungary 1458-90, born Kolosvar.  
James Quin (1693-1766), actor, born London.  
Tefillo Braga (1843-1924), Portuguese poet and statesman, born Ponta Delgada, Azores.

## MARCH

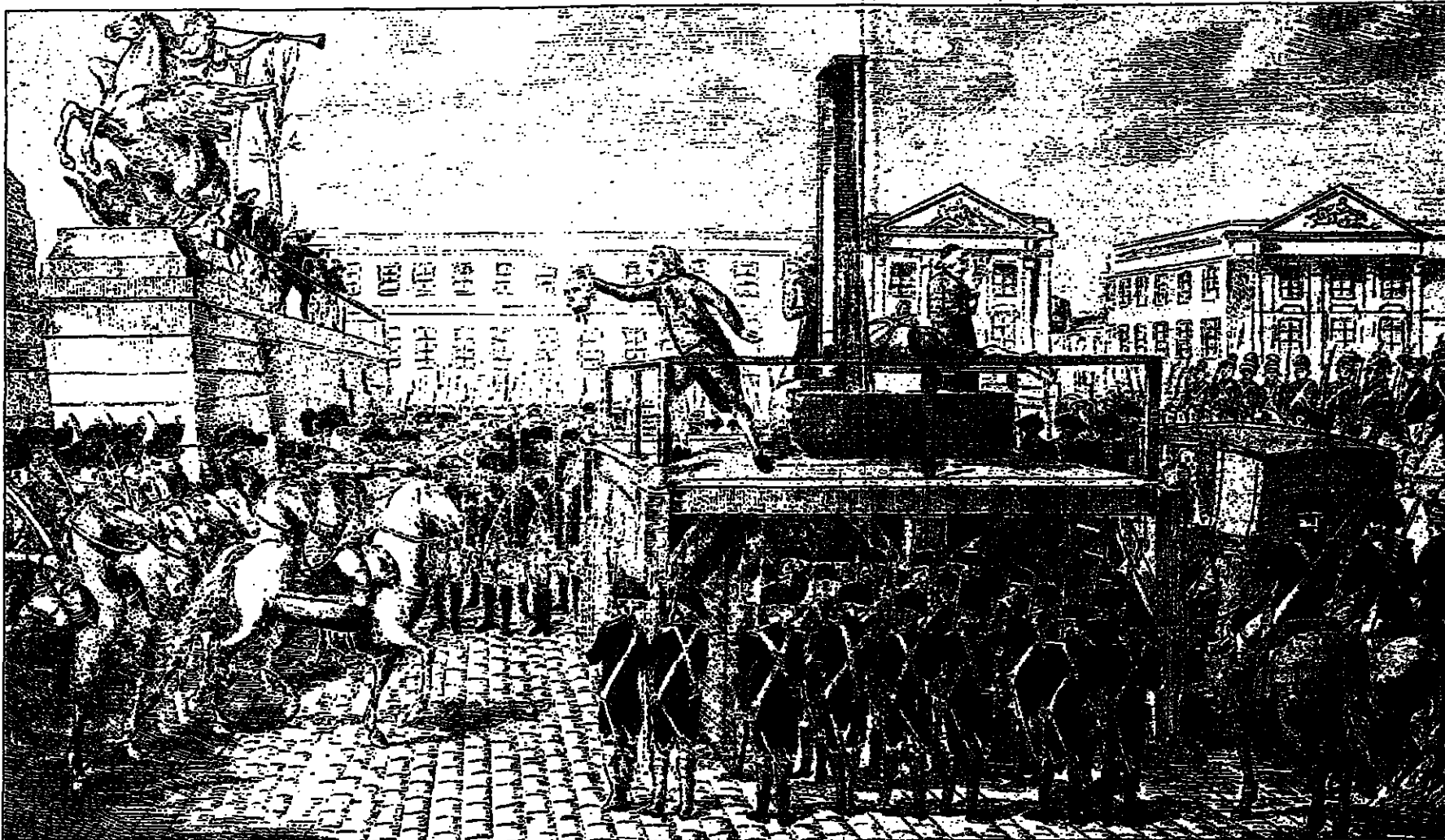
- 1 Girolamo Frescobaldi (1583-1643), Italian organist and composer, died Rome.  
2 Samuel Houston (1793-1863), president of the Republic of Texas 1836-8, 1841-4, born Brookbridge County, Virginia.  
3 William Charles Macready (1793-1873), actor, born London.  
Ivon Hitchens (1893-1979), painter, born London.  
4 Saladin (1137-1193), Muslim sultan, died Damascus.  
5 Hippolyte Taine (1828-93), French historian, died Paris.  
10 Laurence Binyon (1869-1943), poet, art-historian, died Reading.  
18 Wilfred Owen (1893-1918), poet, born Oswestry.  
19 Georges de La Tour (1593-1652), French painter, born Vic-sur-Seille.  
20 William Murray, 1st Earl of Mansfield (1705-93), judge, died London.  
21 Robert Southey (1774-1843), poet laureate 1813-43 and historian, died Keswick.  
25 The Thames tunnel between Rotherhithe and Wapping, designed by Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, father of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, was opened, 1843.  
26 Palmiro Togliatti (1893-1964), Italian Communist leader, born Genoa.  
27 Karl Mannheim (1893-1947), sociologist, born Budapest.  
28 Sergei Rachmaninov (1873-1943), composer and pianist, died Beverly Hills, California.

## APRIL

- 1 Dame Cicely Courtneidge (1893-1980), actress, born Sydney.  
3 George Herbert (1833-1833), poet, born Montgomery Castle, Montgomeryshire (1833-1833), scientific writer, born Dublin.  
Leslie Howard (1893-1943), actor, born London.  
4 Hans Richter (1843-1916), conductor and champion of Elgar, born Raab, Hungary.  
Alphonse Pyrame de Candolle



Celebrated: Dorothy L. Sayers, writer; Isambard Kingdom Brunel, engineer; Joan Miró, artist; Mary Pickford, actress; Mao Tse-tung, "The Great Helmsman"



A king meets his destiny: the execution of Louis XVI (1754-93), guillotined by revolutionaries in Paris in the same year as his wife

- (1806-93), botanist, died Geneva.  
6 George Vical Cole (1833-93), landscape painter, died London.

## MAY

- 9 Mary Pickford (1893-1979), silent film star, born Toronto.  
Sir Victor Gollancz (1893-1967), publisher, born London.  
11 John Northcote Nash (1893-1977), artist, born London.  
12 Henry Chichele (1362-1443), Archbishop of Canterbury 1414-43, died Canterbury.  
13 Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (1593-1641), statesman, born London.  
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), 3rd president of the US 1801-9, born Shadwell, Virginia.  
George Cheyne (1671-1743), physician, died Bath.  
14 Josef Lanner (1801-43), Austrian dance composer, died Oberdöbling.  
15 Friedrich Georg von Struve (1793-1864), astronomer, born Altona, Germany.  
Henry James (1843-1916), novelist, born New York.  
16 Federico Mompalao (1893-1987), Spanish composer, born Barcelona.  
19 John Addington Symonds (1840-93), author, died Rome.  
20 Claudio Coello (1642-93), Spanish painter, died Madrid.  
Harold Lloyd (1893-1971), film star, born Burchard, Nebraska.  
Joan Miró (1893-1983), Catalan artist, born Barcelona.  
21 John Capgrave (1393-1464), theologian, born Lynn, Norfolk.  
Edward Henry Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby (1826-93), statesman, died Knowsley, Lancashire.  
24 Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), inventor of the powerloom, born Marnham, Nottinghamshire.  
25 Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko (1858-1943), co-founder of the Moscow Art Theatre, died Moscow.  
26 Anita Loos (1893-1981), novelist, born Sissons, California.  
30 Gyula de Békassy (1835-93), Hungarian composer, died Budapest.  
Beatrice Webb (Lady Passfield) (1858-1943), economist and socialist, died near Liphook, Hampshire.  
Otto Jespersen (1860-1943),

- Danish linguist, died Randers, Denmark.

## JUNE

- 1 Christopher Marlowe (1564-93), dramatist, died London.  
Henry Francis Lyte (1793-1847), hymn-writer, born Ednam, near Kelso, Scotland.  
3 Edward Dowden (1843-1913), critic, born Cork.  
7 Pietro Nardini (1722-93), Italian violinist, died Florence.  
10 Benito Pérez Galdós (1843-1920), Spanish novelist, born Las Palmas, Canary Islands.  
11 Martha Graham (1893-1991), American dancer, born Pittsburgh.  
12 Thomas William Rhys Davids (1843-1922), Oriental scholar, born Colchester.  
14 Louis XIII (1601-43), king of France 1610-43, died, St-Germain-en-Laye.  
18 The Free Church of Scotland was founded, 1843.  
19 Jacob Jordaens (1593-1678), painter, born Antwerp.  
Charles James Apperley (1779-1843), sporting writer, died London.  
20 Charles Bonnet (1720-93), Swiss naturalist, died Geneva.  
24 Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), Polish astronomer, died Frauenburg.  
26 Sir Eugene Goossens (1893-1962), conductor and composer, born London.  
27 Joseph Gordon Coates (1878-1943), prime minister of New Zealand 1925-8, died Wellington.  
28 Noah Webster (1758-1843), American lexicographer, died New Haven, Connecticut.  
29 John Peary (1859-93), puritan, hanged St Thomas-a-Watering, Surrey.  
William Henry Pyne (Ephraim Hardcastle) (1769-1843), painter and author, died London.

## JUNE

- 1 Christopher Marlowe (1564-93), dramatist, died London.  
Henry Francis Lyte (1793-1847), hymn-writer, born Ednam, near Kelso, Scotland.

- 2 Alessandro Cagliostro (1743-95), adventurer, born Palermo.  
7 Friedrich Hölderlin (1770-1843), German poet, died Tübingen.  
11 William Robertson (1721-93), historian, died near Edinburgh.  
13 Dorothy Leigh Sayers (1893-1957), writer of detective stories and creator of Lord Peter Wimsey, born Oxford.  
15 Edward Grieg (1843-1907), Norwegian composer, born Bergen.  
Ferenc Erkel (1810-93), Hungarian pianist and composer, died Budapest.  
17 Annie S. Swan, novelist, died, 1943.  
20 Gilbert White (1720-93), clergyman, naturalist and writer of *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, died Selborne, Hampshire.

## JULY

- 1 William Paley (1743-1805), theologian, born Peterborough.  
2 Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington (1673-1743), statesman, died Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire.  
Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), German physician, founder of homeopathy, died Paris.  
4 Wladyslaw Sikorski (1881-1943), prime minister of the Polish government in exile 1939-43, killed in air crash at Gibraltar.  
6 Guy de Maupassant (1850-93), writer, died Paris.  
8 Jean Moulin ("Max") (1899-1943), French Resistance leader, died Metz.  
9 Washington Allston (1779-1843), American painter and author, died Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.  
13 John Clare (1793-1864), poet, born Helpston, Cambridgeshire.  
Jean-Paul Marat (1743-93), French physician, radical politician, assassinated Paris, (see also July 17).  
14 Gavril Romanovich Derzhavin (1743-1816), Russian poet, born Kazan.  
17 Charlotte Corday (1768-93), assassin of Jean-Paul Marat, guillotined Paris.  
19 Isambard Kingdom Brunel's "Great Britain" was launched at Bristol, 1843.  
Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930), poet, born Bagdadi, Georgia.  
22 John Rae (1813-93), Arctic explorer, died London.  
25 Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), chemist and inventor of waterproof fabrics, died Dunchattan, near Glasgow.  
29 Jan Kollár (1793-1852), Slovak poet, born Moscovce, Slovakia.  
31 Charles Wilfred Orr (1893-1976), composer, born Cheltenham.  
Owen Nares (1888-1943), actor, died Brecon.

## The News of the World first published in 1843

- ties of Selborne, died Selborne, Hampshire.  
21 Alois Hába (1893-1973), Czech composer, born Votvice.  
22 During Mediterranean fleet manoeuvres off Tripoli, Admiral Tryon's flagship "Victoria" sank after colliding with "Camperdown"; the admiral and 358 men were drowned.  
24 John Hampden (1594-1643), patriot, died Thames, Oxfordshire.  
27 At the victory over the French at the battle of Dettingen George II was the last British monarch to take command on the battlefield, 1743.  
John Murray (1778-1843), publisher, died London.  
30 Sir James Goun (1893-1964), portrait painter, born Glasgow.  
Harold Joseph Laski (1893-1950), political theorist, born Manchester.

- 1 Richard Savage (d.1743), poet, died Bristol.  
9 Isaac Walton (1593-1683), author of *The Compleat Angler*, born Stafford.  
16 Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-93), French neurologist, died Morvan.  
19 James Hall (1793-1868), American writer, born Philadelphia.  
Samuel Griswold Goodrich ("Peter Parley") (1793-1860), children's writer, born Ridgefield, Connecticut.  
Charles Montagu Doughty (1843-1926), poet and traveller, born Theberton Hall, Suffolk.  
22 Dorothy Parker (1893-1967), American drama critic and writer noted for her satirical humour, born West End, New Jersey.  
26 Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794), French chemist, born Paris.  
28 Boris III (1894-1943), king of Bulgaria, 1918-43, died Sofia.

## AUGUST

- 1 Richard Savage (d.1743), poet, died Bristol.  
9 Isaac Walton (1593-1683), author of *The Compleat Angler*, born Stafford.  
16 Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-93), French neurologist, died Morvan.  
19 James Hall (1793-1868), American writer, born Philadelphia.  
Samuel Griswold Goodrich ("Peter Parley") (1793-1860), children's writer, born Ridgefield, Connecticut.  
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26 Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794), French chemist, born Paris.  
28 Boris III (1894-1943), king of Bulgaria, 1918-43, died Sofia.

## SEPTEMBER

- 1 William Wymark Jacobs (1863-1943), writer, died London.  
2 The Economist was first published, 1843.  
3 Second world war: The unconditional surrender of Italy, 1943.  
6 Robert Maffei Bowyer Nichols (1893-44), poet, born Shanklin, Isle of Wight.  
14 Benjamin Cooke (1734-93), organist and composer, died London.  
15 Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork (1566-1643), Irish statesman, died Youghal.  
16 Sir Alexander Korda (1893-1956), film producer, born Pusztaszer, Hungary.  
17 Marie-Jean-Antoine de Caritat (1743-94), philosopher, born Ribemont.  
18 Gilbert Burnet (1643-1715), Bishop of Salisbury, born Edinburgh.  
Arthur Benjamin (1893-1960), Australian pianist and composer, born Sydney.  
25 Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793-1835), poet, born Liverpool.  
Albert Joseph Moore (1841-93), painter, died London.

## OCTOBER

- 1 The News of the World was first published, 1843.  
Benjamin Jowett (1817-93), classical scholar, died Hadley Park, Hampshire.  
4 Henry Carey (c1687-1743), poet and musician, died London.  
6 Ford Madox Brown (1821-93), painter, died London.  
7 Hans Holbein (1492-1543), painter, died London.  
8 John Hancock (1727-93), American Revolution leader, died Quincy, Massachusetts.  
13 Sami Tchernichowsky (1875-1943), Hebrew poet, died Jerusalem.  
16 Marie-Antoinette (1755-93), guillotined Paris.  
17 Marie Edmé de MacMahon, duke of Magenta (1808-93), marshal, and president of France, 1873-79, died Paris.  
18 Charles Gounod (1818-93), composer, died Saint-Cloud, 1893.  
Lucy Stone (1818-93), American pioneer of women's rights, died Massachusetts.  
20 Michael Dahl (1656-1743), portrait painter, died London.  
23 Jean Aheut (1893-1974), Belgian composer, born Hainaut.  
26 Sir Aurel Stein (1862-1943), explorer, archaeologist, and geographer, died Kabul.  
30 Sir John Abbott (1821-93), prime minister of Canada 1891-2, died Montreal.  
31 Max Reinhardt (1874-1943), theatrical director, died New York.

## NOVEMBER

- 1 John Strype (1643-1737), ecclesiastical historian, born London.  
Lord George Gordon (1751-93), agitator, died Newgate Prison.  
6 Louis-Philippe, duc d'Orléans, called Philippe Egalité (1747-93), guillotined Paris.  
8 Francis Parkman (1823-93), American historian, died Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.  
10 J.P. Marquand (1893-1960), American novelist, born Wilmington, Delaware.  
10/14 Paracelsus (1493-1541), German physician, born Einsiedeln, Switzerland.  
12 Jean-Sylvain Bailly (1736-93), French astronomer, guillotined Paris.  
16 St Margaret (d.1093), Queen of Scotland, died Edinburgh.  
18 Johannes Ewald (1743-81), Danish poet, born Copenhagen.  
22 René Robert Cavalier La Salle (1643-87), French explorer in N.America, born Rouen.  
Lorenz Hart (1895-1943), American song lyricist, died New York.  
24 William Sancroft (1617-93), Archbishop of Canterbury, 1678-90, died.  
Nicolaes Maes (1634-93), painter, died Amsterdam.  
28 Carl Jonas Love Almqvist (1793-1866), writer, born Ed near Stockholm.  
Second world war: The Tehran Conference of Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, 1943.  
29 Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643), Italian composer, died Venice.  
Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932), landscape architect, born London.

## DECEMBER

- 1 Ernst Toller (1893-1939), German dramatist and poet, born Samotschin.  
4 Sir Herbert Read (1893-1968), poet and critic, born Kirkcubright, Yorkshire.  
John Fyfe (1820-93), physicist, died Hindhead, Surrey.  
8 John Fyfe (1820-93), parliamentarian, statesman, died London.  
11 Robert Koch (1843-1910), German physician, pioneer of bacteriology, born Clausthal.  
12 Edward G. Robinson (1893-1973), actor, born Bucharest.  
15 Thomas Fats Waller (1904-43), pianist and composer, died Kansas City.  
22 Beatrix Potter (1866-1943), writer and illustrator of children's books, died Sawrey, Westmorland.  
26 Mao Tse-tung (1893-1976), chairman of the People's Republic of China, 1949-59, born Shaoshan.  
27 Alexander Gordon, Laing (1793-1826), African traveller, born Edinburgh.  
29 Hyacinthe Rigaud (1659-1743), painter, died Paris.  
30 Sir Samuel White Baker (1821-93), African traveller, died near Newton Abbot, Devon.

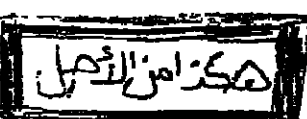
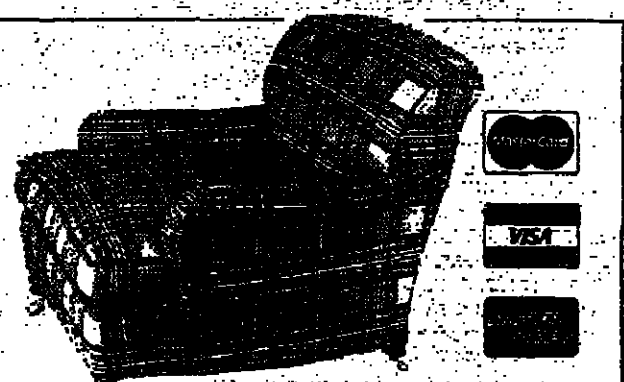
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# Truth that the world finds hard to hear

Dame Anne Warburton gives her first interview since being sent to investigate rape allegations in the former Yugoslavia

Bosnia has been the place to be this Christmas. Politicians are queuing up to follow the Paddy Ashdown trail through the Balkans. John Major dropped in for afternoon tea and the United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has flown in.

But it is not just politicians and their attendant journalists. The Page Three model, Maria Whitaker, for instance, posed with "Our Boys", while the British troops in Vitez were entertained by Jim Davidson, and for every celebrity in the war zone, ten ordinary people have headed off bearing Christmas gifts and dodging snipers along the frozen mountain tracks.

Dame Anne Warburton, the president of Lucy Cavendish college, Cambridge, is different. Originally, she had no intention of spending her pre-Christmas shopping period in the Balkans. Then, at the end of last month's Edinburgh summit, the European Community slipped in a condemnation of the rapes of Muslim women in Bosnia.

But they had to be certain of the facts. The Foreign Office was told to find a woman, preferably British, who knew her way around the diplomatic maze in Geneva, who would be tough enough not to squirm at the details or be blinded by sympathy and who could get on with the Danes, the next incumbents of the EC presidency.

Dame Anne was sitting in her pink cottage in deepest Suffolk when the call came. In less than a week, she was in Geneva and two days later she arrived in Zagreb. "I had visited Yugoslavia as a tourist, and I went to a conference in Belgrade once, but I certainly wasn't chosen for my knowledge of the area," she says.

She fitted the FO's criteria perfectly. She became Britain's first woman ambassador when she was posted, aged 48, to Denmark in 1976, and she has been the United Kingdom permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, where she was next door neighbours with the Red Cross. She is better



ALICE THOMSON

equipped than most Foreign Office men to deal with the issue of rape, being the head of a single-sex college for older women and a former member of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Before leaving Britain she suspended judgement. "The atrocities are of a kind that you don't readily give credence to and with the propaganda war in full flow in Bosnia, you have to be extremely careful," she says.

She set off for Geneva with four experts in forensic psychiatry, law, social development and social anthropology. In Switzerland she picked up two Irish diplomats, a Danish consultative psychologist, and Simone Weil, a former president of the European parliament—making up a team of eight women and one man.

In Zagreb, they met Bosnian and Croatian human rights groups who had built up archives of atrocity reports and they saw academics and women's groups. They talked to children who had been raped, parents and friends of children and teenagers who had died having been raped, and heard accounts of men who had been forced to rape each other in camps.

"It is difficult for any woman in a state of trauma to talk. But the Bosnian Muslim women are even more inhibited. Traditionally, they do not come out of their homes, let alone have outside sexual relation-

ships. And although abortion is legal in Croatia, it is frowned on by the Muslim community.

"We became convinced that the stories were true because of the way they were told and the fact that the women rarely looked us in the eye. One face I shall never forget was that of a beautiful Croat girl, who had been a leading light in her town. She had been repeatedly raped in a Serb camp until she was exchanged for 50 Serbian soldiers. 'At least I know my value now,' said the girl. Her face was totally expressionless. As if her experiences were beyond words."

Homer's *Iliad* refers to Greeks enslaving captured women and distributing them to soldiers as spoils of war. The Nazis had their concentration camp "joy division", and the Japanese ran "comfort camps" where Korean women were forcibly recruited to act as prostitutes. Now the Bosnian war seems to have its own version. Is this a by-product of brutality in war, or is there something more sinister?

"We kept asking ourselves, is the rape systematic? Regiments don't seem to have been issued specific orders, but there is a recognisable pattern," Dame Anne says. "This is more than just animal instinct. Military attacks seem to have been followed by rape, arson and then murder. On one level it is an effective way of cleansing an area. If you humiliate people, they will flee for fear. On another level, many of the women seem to have been kept for several months in hotels, gymnasiums and factories, gang-raped, and only released when they have become pregnant, to ensure maximum chaos and hatred."

In war, it is difficult not to confuse truth and fantasy. The Bosnian government claims that at least 14,000 women have been raped, possibly 30,000. Volunteers in Zenica found that a third of all the women they talked to mentioned rape. "Even if the numbers are exaggerated, the methods used are intolerable," Dame Anne says. "You have



Fact finder: Dame Anne Warburton says "It is difficult for any woman in a state of trauma to talk — Muslim women are even more inhibited"

to ask yourself, does it matter how many? Any is too many."

The word "sadistic" peppers her report, which she wrote on Christmas day and has now submitted to the Commission via the Foreign Office. "People were ordered to rape members of their own family and animals. Men in prison camps are being castrated," Dame Anne will not list the centres where women are being detained, because she says that has led to them being cleared out and bodies being removed.

Why does she think it took so much longer for the crimes against women to be recognised than the atrocities against male captives? "I think the tales told were so far from our idea of reality that people found them 'hard to grasp. We accepted the images of men because they reminded us of the concentration camps in the second world war." What surprised her most was that the Muslims wanted to return. "They kept telling me that they didn't hate the Bosnian Serbs.

'Any number of rapes is too many. Even if numbers are exaggerated, the methods used are intolerable'

They would say they still wanted to go and live beside them. Only one girl said: 'My mother taught me not to hate — now I find I have to.'

Much of Dame Anne's time in Zagreb was spent at the mosque where 300 refugees are housed. "I had two chocolate bars from the plane that I gave to crying children. They had a roof and a dry floor, but their humiliation and destitution was palpable. One family only owned a hunk of bread and a balloon for the children to play with. They had watched brothers, sisters and cousins being taken away and shot before fleeing from their burning village. It was so sad, they told me, because it was such a pretty village. I felt terrible going

back to my hotel and laying in a nice bath."

In Geneva, Dame Anne was advised that on her return home she should ring up her friends and talk about the horrors. Before going out, she rubbished the idea, but arriving back late on Christmas eve, she spent the next few days on the telephone. She has now decided to return to Bosnia later this month. She would like to talk to the Bosnian Serbs, but has been denied access. "I feel I owe it to the women to return. If it was another delegation, they might feel that we hadn't really cared."

She is impressed by the Croats in Zagreb, but says they desperately need more equipment and beds.

"We must integrate the rape victims back into society. We talked to men who couldn't see how raped women could be reinstated. The Imam of Zagreb made a point of saying that raped women are heroines of the war and that Muslims must treat these women as special, rather than cast them aside. Croatia and Bosnia will also have to discuss the children of rape soon and think about international adoption. We may look into creating new communities for rape victims and teach them skills, but they may see this as shaming."

How much does she think the EC can do? "If the community could act together it would be the best way forward. Our brief was just humanitarian, not political. I want something to happen as a result of these visits so I don't want aid mixed up with politics. I want governments to increase their aid now that we are beginning to be able to pin-point where it is needed. I am very conscious that people are fighting for their lives."

Why the book selectors are making a classic mistake and betraying children

The new book lists drawn up by the National Curriculum Council are a betrayal of children, of their literature, and of the experience of reading. Gone are the principles defined by Brian Cox in his original attempt to create a uniform list in 1989 — variety, richness of experience, reflecting the multi-cultural nature of today's society. Back in are the classics, defined so rigidly that the list would not, for the most part, have been out of place in the library at Greyfriars.

Please do not get the impression that I am not an admirer of Lewis Carroll and Kenneth Grahame. E. Nesbit and A. A. Milne. These are authors who have delighted children for generations and will continue to do so for ever. But they are just a part of today's literary landscape. The Victorian period was a golden age for children's writing which gave rise to a tradition still flourishing today.

A child who is enchanted by Alice's Adventures in Wonderland will love *The Mouse and His Child* by Russell Hoban (Puffin, £1.95) — an astonishingly inventive modern classic which, like so many, has been eschewed in favour of titles which are more familiar. Richard Crompton's *William* is included, but what of more recent comic creations? There is no mention of Sue Townsend's *Adrian Mole*, Helen Cresswell's gloriously eccentric *Bagthorpes*, nor any novels by Jan Mark, Anne Fine or Margaret Mahy — all very funny writers who use language with great verve.

Unless children are offered a range of good books, spanning the whole century, they will miss the patterns, the recurring themes and preoccupations which make their literature so rich.

Gillian Cross, one of our most exciting current authors, has just won both the Carnegie Medal and the Smarties Prize for her latest book, *The Great Elephant Chase* (Oxford University Press, £8.95), which is very readable, but also concerned with some of the big themes of children's literature. Like Frances Hodgson Burnett, Dickens, Roald Dahl and Leon Garfield, she chooses an orphaned and unloved hero to redeem. Hers is a journey across America, with echoes of countless other great journeys, from the an-

## Ratty, Toad or Adrian Mole?



Traditional: Kenneth Grahame's *Wind in the Willows*

mal heroes of *The Incredibly Journey* by Sheila Burnford (Knight, £2.99) to the travels of the Vietnamese boat people in Ian Strachan's *Journey of 1,000 Miles* (Magnet, £1.50).

Today's children, more than any other generation, need books which reflect their world. Never have communications been more immediate, conflicts and tragedies so ever-present on television and in newspapers. Seven to 11-year-olds are recommended *Carrie's War* by Nina Bowden (Puffin, £3.50), an excellent account of the experience of evacuation, but it is just one of many equally compelling books about the second world war — *Goodnight Mr Tom* by Michelle Magorian (Puffin, £3.50), *The Dolphin Crossing* by Jean Paton Walsh (Puffin, £1.99) and, for a child's eye view of Nazi rule, there is *When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit* by Judith Kerr (Collins, £4.95).

Robert Westall is best known for his second world war books, but has broken new ground with his latest novel, *Gulf* (Methuen, £9.99), about an Iraqi boy soldier. In

mostly written from the point of view of the English upper middle classes for their children. When the list does venture away from this model it makes some extraordinarily clumsy leaps. Why choose *Huckleberry Finn*, a book that is defiantly impenetrable even to the most lettered adult? There are plenty of modern books that mean far more to children — Gene Kemp's irrepressible *Turbulent Term of the Tyler* (Puffin, £1.50), or James Berry's spirited retelling of the *Anancy Spiderman* stories (Walker, £1.99).

Poetry is the section where the omissions are most telling. Masfied, Donne, Yeats and Larkin make it. No women do, nor any black writers. There is no mention, either, of modern poets such as Michael Rosen, Roger McGough, John Agard and Brian Patten, who have done so much to make poetry exciting for today's children, offering a mediation between the more accessible modern poetry and established works.

Any child will find much to enjoy in eclectic collections like Michael Rosen's *Kingfisher Collection of Children's Poetry* (£3.95) and Brian Patten's *Puffin Book of 20th Century Children's Poetry* (£12.99), where modern poets and songwriters sit alongside those who have been followed by the National Curriculum Council seal of approval. For more examples of flourishing black poetry there's *Ravers, Ravers and Rhymers* edited by Farrukh Dhondy (Lions, £3.50) and *Can I Buy a Slice of Sky?* edited by Grace Nicholls (Blackie, £9.95).

It is a pity that these lists represent such a swinging denial of what is good and valuable in modern writing, choosing instead to create a new two-tier system — the ones who can manage *Treasure Island* and *Oliver Twist*, and the failures. And it would be a tragedy, indeed, for us all to lose sight of the real value of children's books: they are adventures — worlds of fantasy and humour, excitement and courage, where children learn to become. In Roald Dahl's memorable phrase, "It readers" for the whole of their lives.

SALLY FELDMAN

The author is the editor of *Treasure Islands*, the children's books series on Radio 4.

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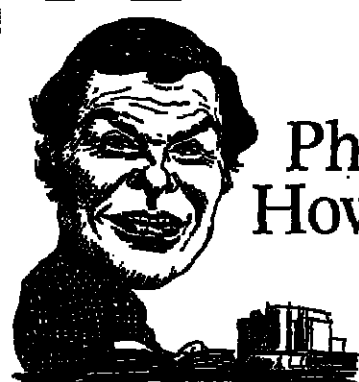
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Philip Howard

### Why celebrate new year when we know it's going to be dark, cold and melancholy?

I know, I know. This is the hungover week that the year forgot. Christmas was fun, no doubt, but those with any sense have taken this week in Venice or Salzburg to get away from family and the excessive browsing and slugging and the naff jollity of television, and, which is worse for the English, the disruption of routine. The world rolls on as full of idiocy and wickedness as ever, and it is difficult to have any confidence that Scrooge really is going to turn over a new leaf and become a bundle of smiles for the new year. But somehow cheerfulness always keeps on breaking in, and we kid ourselves with the old calendrical superstition that there really will be a new world beginning from last night.

New or not, the turning globe ensures that today is usually going to be nippy. On this day in 1667, Samuel Pepys took a long lie under the duvet: "Lay long, being a bitter, cold, frosty day, the frost being now grown old, & the Thames covered with ice." On January 1, 1768, dear old Gilbert White warmed his hands at his candle at Selborne, and carefully scratched: "It freezes under people's beds."

On the same day in 1804 Sam Coleridge noted up in Westmorland: "Oak leaves a sober silver grey on their backs." And on January 1, 1875, Francis Kilvert, another keen-eyed clergyman in love with natural history, wrote in the fragrant vale of the Wye: "The country was wrapped in one vast winding sheet of snow, the roads were dumb. No sound but the swift sharp rattle of the driving snow in the hedges and hollies." Brrr. We should read these old clerical diaries in bed like Pepys, or by a proper fire, with a glass of something warming within reach.

Walter Scott hit on part of the reason for the New Year blues at the end of the year festivities in his diary: "The regular recurrence of annual festivals among the same individuals has, as life advances, something in it that is melancholy. We meet on such occasions like the survivors of some perilous expedition, wounded and weakened ourselves, and looking through the diminished ranks of those who remain, while we think of those who are no more." Younger and cheerier Molesworth put it: "Still xmas is a good time with all those presents and good food and I hope it will never die out or at any rate not until I am grown up and have to pay for it all."

At least there is no mystery about our seasonal linguistics. Or is there? Christmas is the mass or festival of Christ. Experts argue about the derivation of mass, but most agree that it comes from a transference of meaning in some such phrase used at the end of the church service as *Te missa est* — "That's it folks, this is the dismissal."

It is well known that yule comes from the north. The word has a Nordic and pagan ring, and it seems odd that the other old name for our present break should be heathen. But no odder than that our names for the days of the week in the Western world, introduced into the Roman empire by Christianity and its Hebrew origins, should be named after Nordic gods and goddesses.

Behind the junkies and jollifications of this week lurk the old Roman feast of the Saturnalia and the old Norse Yól or yule, the Scandinavian feast lasting for these 12 days in the middle of the black and bloody winter to encourage the sun to come back. You can see what they meant, even in the park these mornings, where it is no longer light enough to read *The Times* until I get to the Round Pond (and actually not then), and the dog roars around it driving the Canada geese in for their dawn dip.

The official academic view is that yule is our modern English version of some ancient Nordic word for the time of the year's change, or season of play and rejoicing. I wonder at their pedantic complications. What is so wrong in putting it down to the Old English word *geol*, a metathetic cognate of the Latin *gelu*, meaning cold? All yule means is parky enough to shake the letters on my keyboard. This is the cold time of the year, at any rate in driest Suffolk, where the fields are frozen white at darkest dawn. But things are going to get better. They always do. Happy new year.

## Valerie Grove on a woman whose common sense and stoicism cheered up Times readers

# Mrs Miniver's resolution

We have woken in the morning to find the infant 1939 curled up in a cot beside us with its face nicely washed," wrote Jan Struther — alias Mrs Miniver — on this day, 54 years ago, in one of her light leaders for *The Times*. "The tone and style is perfectly Miniver."

You may think of Mrs Miniver as the coiffed and hated Greer Garson in the 1942 film, now a byword for sentimentality. Yet *The Times*' own Mrs Miniver was far more interesting: a sharp, witty columnist, begotten in 1937 when Peter Fleming, the less famous but more talented brother of Ian, asked the poet and essayist Jan Struther (in real life Mrs Joyce Maxtone Graham, Chelsea-dwelling mother of three, writer of many *Times* leaders) to write about "an ordinary sort of woman — like yourself" for the court page which he said was full of articles about stoats.

So Jan Struther created Mrs Miniver and *The Times* readers were captivated. Mrs Miniver was particularly good on the worthlessness of resolutions

made on January 1 in a mood of post-Christmas depression surrounded by unpayable bills. Yet we persist in making them, she said, and six months later, "Have we begun those Spanish lessons? Have we taken up tap-dancing? Have we read Spinoza, or even Tom Jones? Have we explored the Isle of Dogs, cleaned our typewriter, stuck in last year's photographs or written a play? Surely the real new year should be in the spring, when full of irrational *joie de vivre* one might plan to paint a picture, plant a tree or paper the dining-room — and do it."

Mrs Miniver should be living at this hour. (She would only be 91; Jan Struther was in the same class as the Queen Mother at school.) Now, as then, she would have been a great deal they could do about the plight of Jewish refugees. They could turn out their cupboards, and send spare blankets and that

in 1939, she was highly conscious of the "lingering torment" inflicted on people in another part of Europe, while we more fortunate ones are "condemned to watch it from a front seat, unwilling *moteuses* at an execution we are powerless to prevent". The least we can do, she said, is not turn away our eyes or refuse to think about it.

When readers wrote in to Mrs Miniver to protest that they could not possibly read everything about the horrors going on elsewhere in the world without finding themselves "haunted beyond endurance" and feeling helpless to do anything, she responded briskly in a letter to the editor: the first time "Mrs Miniver" revealed her Christian name. (Curiously) to say there was a great deal they could do about the plight of Jewish refugees. They could turn out their cupboards, and send spare blankets and that

never-worn brown cardigan, and outgrown coats and books and toys to Lord Baldwin's appeal fund. (In fact Jan Struther met her second husband, Adolf Placzek, an erudite Viennese, while working for Jewish refugees in London.)

As the war loomed, Miniveresque stoicism was called for: a combination of philosophy and common sense. Going to get gas masks for the children. "It was for this, thought Mrs Miniver, that one had boiled the milk for their bottles, and washed their hands before lunch, and not let them eat with a spoon that had been dropped on the floor..." People impudently under hard-ship, but as Mrs Miniver wrote, "It ought not to need a war to make people do their duty, talk to each other on buses, live simply and eat sparingly and recover the use of their legs and

get up early enough to see the sun rise." It was an indictment of society that it took a war to make people change, put on "spiritual dungarees" and get on with things that really matter: "love and courage and kindness and integrity and the quite astonishing resilience of the human spirit."

Mrs Miniver was domesticated but never homespun, light but not entirely frivolous, absolutely of her time and yet not (as the book and its companion volume of essays, *Try Anything Twice*, both in Virago Modern Classics, reveal) ephemeral. Like all the great essayists, she is timeless. All her comments about the rituals of the festive season remain remorselessly true today. Christmas shopping is impossible except at the last minute with "the contagious zest of crowds". At this time of year, we all confront the "terrible intimacy" of buying the

right new diary. Then there is the sending of invitations to a party, "the cheapest way I know of attaining the sensation of true loneliness." And transcribing addresses into a new address book — you wonder who on earth were the Dunkleys. "Oh yes: met them on the boat two years ago. You asked them to dinner once and they couldn't come. Delete Dunkley."

Her celebration of familiar English rituals — bottle night, a tangerine in the toe of each Christmas stocking — may suggest a deep conservatism. In fact Jan Struther was left-leaning enough to become a McCarthy victim when she went to live in the United States (where she died at 52) and she always mocked her feudist Maxtone Graham relations. At a shooting party, asked whether she approved of blood sports, Mrs Miniver replied that they were "indefensible, but irresistible". "Besides," she reflects with Miniverish good sense, "to abolish shooting before you had abolished war was rather like flicking a speck of dust off the top of a midden."

# Britain's secret civil war

We are all romantic cavaliers or puritan roundheads under the skin, argues Matthew d'Ancona

The British are a race of incurable classifiers. Classiness may be the political vogue of the grey Nineties but our ancient traditions of social categorisation run deep and die hard. Once it was Lancaster versus York, court versus country, U versus non-U; now it is yuppie versus Essex Man, Sloane versus C2, 071 versus 081. Yet to understand the faultlines that have really divided the nation, split families and sparked civil disorder through the centuries one must turn to that old nursery game: cavaliers and roundheads.

The cavalier, as everyone knows, is extravagant, indulgent, disorganised, flamboyant, indiscreet, spontaneous, optimistic and libidinous; the roundhead is disciplined, pessimistic, frugal, discreet, sober and sexually restrained. History records that the latter term was first used by an officer called David Hide in 1641 who, in a fit of Anglican passion, threatened to "cut the Throat of those round-headed Dogs that bawled against bishops".

A year later parliament was complaining about "several sorts of malignant Men, who were about the King: some whereof, under the name of Cavaliers, without having respect to the Laws of the Land... were ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence." This was born the greatest slanging-match in British history.

Technically, of course, the war was about complicated things like the rights of parliament, how best to raise taxes and the structure of the church. But, as ever, 1666 and All That gets right to the heart of the matter. According to Sellar and Yeatman, the cavaliers were "Wrong but Wromantic", while their roundhead adversaries were "Right but Repulsive". All

the fuss about Stuart absolutism and the sovereignty of parliament concealed a far more serious row between stoics and epicureans about how late one should be allowed to party.

John Evelyn realised this when he was arrested in 1657 for celebrating Christmas, which had been abolished by the new team. "They took my name & abode, examined me, why contrary to an Ordinance made that none should any longer observe the superstitious time of the Nativity (so esteemed by them) I durst offend." Robbed of his carols and mince pies, Evelyn was understandably furious at these "wretched miscreants", distant ancestors of the modern Noise Abatement Society and National Viewers and Listeners Association.

Small wonder that the English, having executed the elder Charles, were so glad to see his son back in town and an end to the puritan terror. Charles II, after all, was the ultimate cavalier, a womanising, romantic king who described Presbyterianism as "not a religion for gentlemen" and said to Bishop Burnet that God would "never damn a man for allowing himself a little pleasure". For a people denied of their revels and feasts for more than a decade, the Restoration was one long end-of-term celebration.

But it settled nothing. The gulf between cavalier and roundhead is as wide today as it was when such differences of outlook were settled by exchange of musket fire and on the executioner's block. Republicans squabble with Windsor loyalists, libertarians rail against safety Nazis, and ministers have to resign because they sleep with actresses.

In the 17th century, the two sides fought in uniform, but now the social observer has to know the tell-tale signs to distinguish the roundhead on the



"Wrong but Wromantic": long after the royalist defeat, the war is still joined in our hearts

Clapham omnibus from the cavalier in the chauffeur-driven car. Cavaliers continue to like their religion high rather than low, for example, though they are wary of the extreme "smells and bells" lobby. Though they rarely, if ever, set foot in a church, cavaliers will happily engage in fierce saloon-bar banter to defend the old-fashioned liturgy. Most of them oppose female ordination and are defi-

nately suspicious of Archbishop Carey, an unconsecrated roundhead.

In literary matters, the morally upright roundhead will favour Iris Murdoch and T.S. Eliot — particularly the sober bits dealing with D.H. Lawrence's "aberrations". The austerity of Kafka will appeal to his spartan mindset, but it is to Jane Austen and especially *Mansfield Park* that

the roundhead will turn. Kingsley Amis's classic attack on Austen's priggish heroine, Fanny Price, remains the archetypal anti-roundhead essay.

The swashbuckling cavalier has more to choose from on the bookshelf and will certainly have a volume of Byron, some Pepys, a well-thumbed copy of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and Boswell's life of Dr Johnson. Choosing a CD, the roundhead

will kid himself that he enjoys John Cage or Schoenberg. The cavalier's musical tastes, in contrast, will be enthusiastic rather than informed, and may be limited to an uncomplicated love of opera and Classic FM on full blast in the car.

Among fictional characters, the cavalier identifies with Falstaff, James Bond and Flashman rather than Scrooge, Casaubon or Inspector Morse. In sport, he will cheer on David Gower, Daley Thompson and Jimmy Connors.

Stirring his after-dinner cognac, while his roundhead acquaintance sips an austere espresso, he will say that Nigel Mansell (clearly the roundhead candidate) should never have been voted BBC sports personality of the year in preference to Linford Christie. The roundhead will have eaten a salad and Dover sole; the cavalier will still be happily digesting a large helping of plum pudding.

Not surprisingly, this national schizophrenia has confused foreign observers. In 1725, César de Saussure was shocked by English hedonism, the taste for "very rude [amusements], such as throwing dead dogs and cats and mud, at passers-by on certain festival days". Heinrich Heine, in contrast, was appalled by the dull repression he encountered. "What an unenlightening country!" he raged. "How starchy, how commonplace, how selfish, how narrow, how English!" Both were right; both missed the point entirely.

Politically, we live in roundhead times. Baroness Thatcher had something to offer both sides, which is why she won three elections. To the roundhead contingent, she offered thrift, Victorian values and a muscle-bound police force. To the red-nosed cavaliers, she gave tax breaks, the Falklands, and Delors-bashing. She was Oliver Cromwell and Good Queen Bess rolled into one.

But that balance has been broken: the cavalier spirit of Charles James Fox, Asquith and Churchill is sleeping and a roundhead reigns in Number Ten. The leading Tory cavalier, David Mellor, has already paid the price for his high jinks. Norman Lamont, Chancellor forced to pretend he was a roundhead, until Black Wednesday released him.

On the far left, roundheads are replacing the great British traditions of anarchy and rebellion with the thought control of political correctness. In the centre, liberalism is giving way to roundhead greenery. Three-and-a-half centuries after steel last clashed on the green fields of England, the war is still being waged. Whose side are you on?

## Long and short of it

FASHION victims take note. Long is wrong. There is life in last season's Givenchy, after all. One of the most powerful men in London has spoken up in favour of the short skirt. Conrad Black, publisher of *The Daily Telegraph*, has declared that the death of the short skirt has been greatly exaggerated.

Black took a full page in yesterday's *Telegraph* to tell presumably bemused readers that his paper was wrong when it recently declared the Princess of Wales "dowdy" for wearing a skirt whose hemline barely grazed her knees.

The frenzied efforts of the long faction to pretend that the short has been exterminated other than among the perverse, the penniless, or the reactionary enemies of style, is outrageous," writes Black. "Women above 35 who have worked hard to maintain the shape and tone of their legs are attacked as sick-in-the-muds for not wanting to conceal them."

The subject is clearly close to Black's heart and the article is illustrated with a photograph of his wife, Barbara Amiel, in an elegant short-skirted suit. The piece arose out of a debate between Black and the *Telegraph*'s fashion editor,

Kathryn Samuel, at Max Hastings's Christmas party at Brooks's. Trevor Grove, the deputy editor, says: "It is a one-off piece arising from a spirited but friendly disagreement with the fashion editor." Black's Caruana-like stance on skirt lengths is unlikely to turn the tide of fashion. "Long skirts are selling well right across the price spectrum," says Iain R. Webb, fashion editor of *The Times*.

### Scandals

STAFF at English Heritage are agog to see whether that organ of fearless independence and defiant truthfulness, the staff magazine *Scan*, is to be subjected to the dead hand of censorship. Their concern springs from the publication of two letters in the December issue criticising chairman Jocelyn Stevens, who was awarded the CVO in the New Year's honours list.

Following publication of the letters, staff have heard that Mark Winter, the magazine's editor, is to be moved out of his own office into the press office. Rumours that he will no longer have full editorial control and that Stevens will have a say in the content of the magazine



THE TIMES DIARY

persist within English Heritage despite official denials.

The letters which are said to have upset Stevens include one from an aggrieved employee in the organisation's Vauxhall workshop, complaining about Stevens's recent interview in *The Independent* on Sunday. It says: "The fact that he [Stevens] had to resort to swearing and insults suggest that either he doesn't know his subject well enough or that he has something to hide. If he has reached his breaking point... surely the honourable thing for him to do is to resign."

The letter continues: "I feel that the chairman has abused the privilege invested in him. I was proud to work for English Heritage under the leadership of Lord Montagu. Now I feel deeply ashamed."

A spokeswoman for the organisation denies that Winter's move to

the press office is anything more than coincidence. "It is just an unfortunate accident of timing. As far as we know he will continue to exercise full editorial control."

But one member of English Heritage's staff says: "Staff are outraged. It will be interesting to see if our letters of protest are published. Up until now all letters to *Scan* are published in full unless they are abusive." That should rule out the chairman's reply.

### Season's bleatings

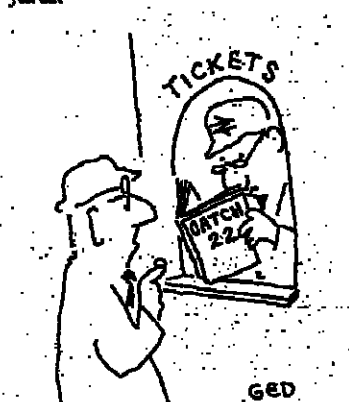
NEW YEAR celebrations in the Holy Land may have been more than normally muted last night, after the opposing religious factions unexpectedly agreed to agree on one thing — there was to be no happy new year.

Although many secular Israelis mark the arrival of a new year, ultra-orthodox Jews shun such Gregorian celebrations in favour of the Jewish calendar. Muslim fundamentalists are equally unhappy about Arab youngsters enjoying themselves, while 415 Palestinian deportees begin their third week stranded in a no man's land.

Rabbis have warned hotel chains that they could lose their kosher certificates if they hold new year's dinners, while Islamic militants have threatened to take the names and

punish any Palestinians caught throwing parties.

● The 1992 award for ingenious bloody-mindedness goes to British Rail for managing to obey the letter of the Passenger's Charter while crushing its spirit. BR has awarded season ticket holders on the Kent coast line a 5 per cent discount because of its poor record of reliability. But the discount can be claimed only by those renewing their season tickets after January 3, the day after ticket prices go up by 4.75 per cent. BR says: "Why must you insist on putting a negative slant on everything. What other transport system has giving its users a 0.25 per cent discount on fares?"



## Counting the cost of Callas

● Plácido Domingo and his great rival Luciano Pavarotti may have helped to bring opera to the masses. But a new survey of opera fan clubs shows that the magical appeal of Maria Callas, even 15 years after her death, outshines them all.

The fan club survey, for BBC *Music Magazine*, reveals some interesting statistics. Membership of Domingo's is the most expensive at £25, some £5 more than the likes of Jeremy Isaacs, general

manager of the Royal Opera House, and Derek Jameson, have paid to join Pavarotti's. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and José Carreras, who has two clubs, are also among the top names.

At £20, her club is one of the most expensive and has hundreds of members, including Lord Harewood — a former leading light of the Royal Opera House and current chairman of English National Opera — and Carreras himself. Members receive three magazines a year. Lord Harewood believes the Callas fan club is the only one dedicated to a dead opera star.





## STATE OF THE UNION

The only point of constitutional change is better government

Constitutional reform is a favourite *bête noire* of the English pragmatist. "For forms of government let fools contest," wrote Pope, "Whate'er is best administered is best." Faith in the exceptional nature of our unwritten, evolutionary constitution has encouraged an ingrained suspicion of those who would meddle and tinker. Henry Hallam believed the English way to be "the most beautiful phenomenon in the history of mankind": a fulsomely patriotic conclusion that still underpins much contemporary resistance to change.

Yet the tide may be turning. The past 12 months have posed a rare combination of problems for the Crown, the Church of England and the British government. The year 1992 was dominated by doubts and divisions: over Maastricht, the monarchy and women priests. What was once the preserve of political activists and reform groups such as Charter 88 has become a more general talking point. Tony Benn is no longer regarded as an eccentric pariah for his campaign to disestablish the Church of England. Those who argue that the United Kingdom would be better off without the royal family are no longer beyond the pale.

A Mori poll in 1991 suggested that more than 70 per cent of people — including more than 75 per cent of those who described themselves as working class — supported a bill of rights. Sir Ivan Lawrence, the robustly Conservative chairman of the home affairs select committee, and Lord Justice Bingham, the Master of the Rolls, have said much the same. Labour has embraced constitutional reform wholeheartedly. Think tanks of all political complexions have churned out papers on the subject. The lobby for change now extends far and wide.

Most proposals for reform have amounted to little more than terse shopping-lists. But constitutional change should grow out of civil society and its needs, grand theoretic schemes tend to lose their glamour when put into practice (notably, proportional representation). It is far more instructive to ask why pressure is building for a fresh look at how the nation should organise its institutions.

Would-be reformers of the left attribute the changing climate to 13 years of continuous Conservative government. Those on the right blame postwar socialism, in all its forms, for the declining respect for authority and for spiritual decay stretching from Brussels to Canterbury. More broadly, the current debate about a bill of rights reflects the desire for a clarification of the relationship between state and citizen. This trend has been nurtured by 13 years of individualist rhetoric and, latterly, the raft of

charters entrenching each citizen's entitlement to public services.

Mr Major's own taste for openness has increased the pressure for a freedom of information act to replace or modify the 1989 Official Secrets Act, while the Tories' long stretch in office has prompted calls, from Lord Callaghan, among others, for a systematic review of the implications for the civil service. The government's electoral success has posed a series of related questions which it should now address.

The clearest explanation for the change in popular mood, however, is the general impact of European integration upon popular consciousness, and the immediate prospect of British ratification of the Maastricht treaty. The certainties of Adenauer and Schuman are locking horns with the fluid interpretations of Dickey and Jennings. Lawyers are still divided over the extent to which Parliament is now bound by the 1972 European Communities Act. But EC law takes primacy over national law, and the European courts have shown they have the authority to rule on matters as local and custom-bound as fishing rights and Sunday trading. Many are properly concerned that Britain already has a written constitution in the form of the Treaty of Rome, and a supreme court in Luxembourg.

The notion of subsidiarity at the European level fuels important national debates about devolution and regional government. Maastricht calls for a consultative committee of the regions, in which British local authorities would clearly be involved. Talk of a "Europe of the regions" has naturally encouraged calls for separate Scottish and Welsh assemblies and for reform of the House of Lords, to replace the hereditary principle with regional representation.

Both ideas might seem to chime with the government's own drive for decentralisation, but run up against its dislike of new layers of bureaucracy. Both should be considered on their merits. Most parliamentarians agree that the present system is over-centralised and the centre over-worked. Lord Hailsham wrote recently that the nation was "approaching the limit of what can usefully be achieved by a unitary state", a sturdy conclusion of which future reformers should take note.

Pope was right. The only changes to the constitution that count are those that improve the quality of government. What is needed in 1993 is not a utopian blueprint but a clear acknowledgement that these questions about the state and its institutions are no longer the refuge of the defeated or the opportunistic.

## AGAINST ALL ODDS

Kenyans have made what use they could of flawed elections

By suspending nearly \$400 million in aid to Kenya just over a year ago, Western governments dragged President Daniel arap Moi to the waters of democracy. He made no secret of his unwillingness to drink. But he reluctantly permitted the registration of opposition parties and, on December 29, Kenya's first multiparty presidential, parliamentary and local elections in 26 years. Voters turned out en masse.

The good news does not end there, although the ruling party, Kanu, used its long monopoly of power to stack the odds against the free expression of the popular will. Kenyan voters have refused to be cowed by an electoral process which, for intimidation of candidates, ballotbox stuffing and late-opening polling stations in opposition strongholds, would appear to have set standards bleak even in sub-Saharan Africa. Popular revulsion against endemic official corruption and the mismanagement of Kenya's once prosperous economy has unseated at least eight government ministers and presented Mr Moi with an unexpectedly sharp challenge for the presidency.

This was not supposed to happen. Opposition complaints of election-rigging have been supported by international observers, who have criticised the "centralised and systematic" abuse of state power and money for the benefit of Kanu. More than 40 opposition candidates, to the consternation of the Commonwealth's monitoring mission, were physically prevented — by illegal

roadblocks, kidnapping or theft of their nomination papers — from running at all. Others, including the vice-chairman of Ford-Kenya, Paul Mutie, were beaten up by police while campaigning.

The Commonwealth team has yet to deliver its final verdict, but even the Kamupointed National Electoral Commission has admitted distress at widespread reports of "irregularities". Announcement of the final results has been delayed, adding to suspicions that the count is being manipulated. Tension grips the country.

Yet against these formidable odds Kenneth Matiba, a politician who was jailed and tortured for his advocacy of multiparty democracy in 1990, was last night trailing Mr Moi by only 300,000 votes in the presidential race — with Nairobi, Mr Matiba's power base, yet to declare.

Even if Mr Matiba were to win the popular vote, a constitutional amendment passed a few months ago requiring the winner also to take more than 25 per cent of the vote in five of Kenya's eight provinces still favours Mr Moi. But the strength of the support for Mr Matiba and opposition parliamentary candidates puts a special onus on the Commonwealth monitors, in this important test of the Harare declaration at the last Commonwealth summit, to deliver a frank report — and to insist on a rerun of the voting where allegations of irregularity are found to have substance. Democracy in Kenya must not be allowed to fail.

## RAPE AND IDENTITY

Victims who agree to be named may be wise as well as brave

Rape is always a repugnant crime but there can be few cases of it which have aroused more disgust than the incident this Christmas, in which a 67-year-old woman was assaulted on her way home from midnight mass. The victim of that attack, Mrs Muriel Harvey, has decided to permit her name to be made public. By doing so, she has chosen to sacrifice her own privacy in the interest of helping to identify her attacker — an act of great courage and exceptional social responsibility. As she has said, the ordeal may be over for her but it is not over for the rest of her community, whose anxiety will not end until the man is caught.

Her decision was motivated by a belief that knowledge of her identity might help to jog the memories of possible witnesses. In order to take this step, which was made possible by Section 153 of the 1988 Criminal Justice Act which enables the victim to be identified if she so wishes, she was required to sign a written consent which waived her right to anonymity. Until the change

brought by the 1988 Act, there was not even the possibility of making such a choice. The Sexual Offences Amendment Act of 1976 specifically forbade the publishing of a victim's name and any newspaper or broadcasting organisation which contravened the rule automatically broke the law. The new system which allows women like Mrs Harvey, a church warden and former magistrate, to exercise what she clearly sees as her conscientious judgment, is not only helpful to the investigation of crimes. It may actually be personally therapeutic.

The expert advice given to victims of any kind, whether of human attack or natural disaster, is to reclaim a sense of control over their own lives as quickly as possible. Usually more lasting than the physical damage done by an assault is the psychological effect of being violated. Disclosure of identity is certainly not appropriate or advisable in every case. But by acting positively, a victim may reassert her will and aid her own recovery from trauma.

## Science's creative aspects at risk

From Professor A. R. Fersht, FRS, and Dr Greg Winter, FRS

Sir, There are proposals from the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (Acost) to divide research funding in the UK into fundamental (curiosity-driven) and mission-oriented work, to privatise leading laboratories and to set up a "purchaser-provider" relationship for funding (Nature, December 17). Current funding arrangements, however, have proved effective in biomedical research: The Medical Research Council (MRC) is the envy of world science, and the UK pharmaceutical industry is an efficient exporter.

The Acost proposals, in an attempt to remedy minor inefficiencies, will do more harm than good. Mission-oriented research worked for Kennedy to get men to the Moon but failed with Nixon's attempts to cure cancer. Privatisation could mean the loss of our entire fundamental research base since purchaser-provider relationships, although suitable for certain well-defined contract research projects, are not compatible with all research.

An effective strategy for producing new technology has always been to fund and exploit the fruits of basic research. We can illustrate from our own work, the natural progress from curiosity-driven research to the exploitation of discovery.

In 1982, we decided to investigate the possibility of changing the structures of enzymes to see how they worked. We were able to perform these experiments quickly because we had long-term funding from the MRC that allowed us to pursue our interests within fairly wide limits. Those simple experiments progressed from basic research to the biotechnology of protein engineering.

Protein-engineered antibodies have already been used to treat patients suffering from cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, and are promising to be multi-billion-dollar turnover products for the pharmaceutical industry.

Patents taken by the MRC in this field have already generated significant income. The MRC has introduced a range of mechanisms for the exploitation of its inventions, and has a coherent strategy for research and its exploitation. For example, with MRC encouragement, we helped set up two UK companies that exploit protein engineering, one of which has already become profitable under licence from the MRC.

Curiosity-driven research is the well-spring of technological development. Acost is introducing an entirely artificial divide that threatens to squander one of our greatest assets, the inventiveness of our scientists. Proposals to privatise the world's most famous successful laboratory for basic medical research, the Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge, confirm the ideological, rather than pragmatic, nature of these Acost proposals.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN FERSHT,  
GREG WINTER  
(Directors, Cambridge Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Protein),  
Hills Road, Cambridge,  
December 30.

## Free ambulances

From Mr P. Baron

Sir, Kevin Eason (Motoring, December 18) bemoans the £40 charge made on him following his road accident. The charge is made by the health authority for emergency treatment at an accident and emergency department, not for the ambulances. No charge is ever made for an ambulance in these circumstances, and the charge is made only for road traffic accidents, not for any other medical emergency.

Members of the public who require an ambulance in an emergency should not hesitate to summon one for fear of a charge which they may not be able to afford.

I wish Mr Eason a good and speedy recovery.

Yours faithfully,  
P. BARON  
(Ambulance paramedic,  
Northamptonshire  
ambulance service,  
11 Richmond Road,  
Towcester, Northamptonshire.

## Shopping in comfort

From Mrs Carolyn Bloore

Sir, I comfortably spent almost three hours in a large department store on the first morning of the sales.

The explanation was supplied when I overheard two shop assistants complaining about how cold the store was, having not yet heated up after the holiday closure.

In these times of recession, store owners might consider heating their stores to suit customers in winter coats rather than lightly clad shop assistants. This could reduce heating bills and increase sales.

Yours faithfully,  
CAROLYN BLOORE,  
89 Halburton Road, St Margarets,  
Twickenham, Middlesex,  
December 30.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Those village treats of yesteryear

From Mr P. M. Gilmore

Sir, What is it, I wonder, that has sapped the vitality from so many of our English villages? As the year turns, my thoughts stray back to the ancient farming parish, some 60 miles north-west of London, in which I grew up during the early 1920s. I would guess that its pattern of life had changed but little over the previous century.

Earlier this year the Rural Development Commission listed 17 "eroded" rural services (report, October 28): police station, ambulance station, hospital, public nursery, secondary school, day-care group for the elderly, rail service, fire station, swimming pool, dentist, GP, pharmacy, sports field, community centre, mobile library, public telephones, bus service. We only had the last: a spasmodic bus which picked up at three other villages before it reached the nearest market town, seven miles away.

There was no electricity or gas, no mains water or street lighting: cesspits and wells, oil lamps and candles did the job. My brother and I pumped up the water from our own well twice daily for a household of six. We mostly burnt logs for heat, collected skim-milk daily from one of the five farms and bread from the baker.

Yet the village was self-reliant; it was not unduly unhealthy; and it was cheerful at the seasonal occasions for cheer — four pubs for a population of 365, a resident vicar, a beautiful and ancient church (modestly occupied at Sunday matins and evensong), a

bakery which provided more than the usual tinned and cottage loaves, doubling on Sundays as the village kitchen.

Farm labourers' wives took their dinners (the old man's Sunday treat) to the bakery for cooking (cheaper) and picked up a quart of milk at the "bottle and jug" (wives did not enter the public bar). A sub-post-office sold a few basics; and there was a wheelwright.

Time was always full — helping with the harvest, winnowing, later on a gun at the corner of a field to pot-bolting rabbits as the horse-drawn reaper and binder drew near, river bathing, punting, tobogganing, long walks over the fields of which I knew every name, chatting to the road mender, skittles on Fridays.

Winter floods could cut us off. In 1927 the river froze hard on top of heavy floods and thawing iceblocks later threatened the bridge: all who were needed came, no outside help was expected. The ice was pushed and prodded through and the bridge was saved. Everybody plodded off, job done, no more to be said.

There was no real crime, only agricultural pursuits such as poaching and gleaming field vegetables (not yours) by night. How many of today's village children know how painful it is to stub your toe on a frozen mangold-wurzel in the dark?

Yours etc,  
P. M. GILMORE,  
Rose Cottage, 26 Wolsey Road,  
Essex, Surrey,  
December 28.

## Vanishing barrows

From Mr P. F. McCall

Sir, Using my copy of James Dyer's *Southern England: an Archaeological Guide*, published in 1973, I have been visiting some of the sites in Hampshire and the adjoining counties. To my disbelief and mounting resentment, I have found that several of the long barrows described therein have since been ploughed out.

The Lamborough long barrow, between Cheriton and Bramdean in Hampshire, has virtually gone. Situated on the field of the battle of Cheriton, it was described by Dyer as being a fine example, measuring 67 metres long by 33.5 metres wide, and 2.1 metres high at the eastern end. He says it had not been excavated but that a piece of neolithic pottery was found in one of the side ditches.

West of Winchester, on Moody's Down near Chilbolton, where the fields extend for hundreds of acres, Dyer records three long barrows, now

reduced to slight swellings in the plough. The largest of these was 67 metres long, 23 metres wide and 1.2 metres high.

These beautiful and interesting objects, which have stood on the landscape for 5,000 years or so, through invasions and barbarism, war and peace, have thus been destroyed in the last 20.

I would add that on the Dorset coast path, east of Hardy's monument, on a ridge near Martinstone, there is a great Bronze Age linear cemetery of bell-barrows and bowl-barrows. This autumn I could see on the southern side of the path evidence of recent damage by ploughing.

Cannot this process be stopped before more irreparable destruction is caused or allowed by landowners and farmers who should be acting as our cultural trustees?

Yours faithfully,  
P. F. MCCALL,  
Orchard Hill, Braishfield,  
Romsey, Hampshire,  
December 29.

## Chartwell Papers

From Mr Correll Barnett

Sir, With regard to your report (December 26) on the future ownership of Sir Winston Churchill's papers, I would like to clarify the question of access by researchers. The Churchill Archives Centre has been given permission by the Chartwell trustees, who own the Chartwell Papers (Sir Winston's papers to July 1945, and which are now to be sold, to open all of them to scholars. However, some personal and literary papers have been removed by the trustees for valuation at Sotheby's.

With regard to the remainder, including a mass of state papers, the Cabinet Office historical section is advising the centre to keep a handful of possibly sensitive files closed pending clearance from relevant departments of state.

With these exceptions Sir Winston's papers to July 1945 are open to

scholarly research in the centre, which, on the understanding that this was to be their permanent home, was purpose-built in 1973 to house them, thanks to the generosity of American benefactors.

The centre's conservator has been at work for nearly two decades repairing, conserving and binding the Chartwell Papers, and has now completed some 2,500 files. For the last 18 months the centre has been preparing a computerised index and catalogue to the papers.

The Churchill Archives Centre and Churchill College therefore have no doubt as to their joint capability to care for the Chartwell Papers along with the Churchill Papers (Sir Winston's papers from July 1945 until his death in 1965), which are already in the ownership of the college.

Yours faithfully,  
CORRELL BARNETT (Keeper),  
Churchill Archives Centre,  
Churchill College, Cambridge.

## Painting fur

From Mr J. G. Links

Sir, Dutch art always "painted what it saw", writes Simon Jenkins in his intriguing article on Vermeer's models (December 26), but I can assure him that Vermeer never saw the "fur trimming" as he painted it on the yellow jacket they so often wore. No such fur existed.

The jacket was probably trimmed with miniver, the white part of the squirrel pelt, intended to look like ermine by its "powdering" with black spots, but Vermeer has chosen on each

occasion to paint some formalised "fur" not remotely like either.

In this he was keeping to a tradition, perhaps set by Jan van Eyck, and since followed by virtually every artist when painting fur, the outstanding exception being Hans Holbein in his *Lady with a Squirrel*.

Another of the "myriad Vermeer mysteries" is why so many people, including Simon Jenkins, believe a camera obscura would have done anything to help him achieve his effects.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. LINKS,  
8 Elizabeth Close, W9.

## Speed and safety

From Dr M. M. A. Shipsey

Sir, A leading article on January 10, 1990, said: "It is not beyond the possibilities of the technology now available to design automatic sensors capable of measuring the distance from the vehicle in front." Such equipment is now available in the United States, although it has not yet become a standard fitting in cars.

If motorway drivers are to be educated in safer driving (Mr Howard's letter, December 29) this must be done from a scientific standpoint and not in a punitive way by labelling them "mad" or "bad". Even the most "reckless" lorry-driver who tailgates on the motorway thinks he is driving safely.

There are two equally essential components to safe motorway driving — distance from the car in front and speed. Speed is accurately recorded on the speedometer but until "distance-meeters" are universally installed the

calculation of safe distance must remain guesswork.

Therefore, we will continue to have motorway pile-ups, especially in fog. We cannot measure the distance from the car in front. However, we know what that distance should be at various speeds if emergency braking (the precipitating cause of all pile-ups) is to be effective and safe.

At 50 mph the distance between cars should be at least 13 car lengths. At 70 mph the safe distance is 22.5 lengths. The police and motoring organisations would be better employed in putting this message across in the press and on television rather than castigating the unfortunate victims of these multiple pile-ups. Of course, exceeding the 70 mph limit on motorways must remain a punishable offence.

Yours faithfully,  
M. M. A. SHIPSEY,  
19 West Hill, Sandenstead,  
South Croydon, Surrey,  
December 29.

## The lone voice for Scotland

From Mr Mike Scott-Hayward

Sir, Ponder on the fact that whilst every resident in England has an array of secretaries of state, each fighting solely for just one particular concern, every resident in Scotland is represented, at Cabinet level, by only one voice dedicated solely to Scotland's need.

Ian Lang has to battle for the priorities of Scottish hospitals, roads, industry etc, whilst England has a secretary of state, and a state department, ranged against him to seek priority for each of those responsibilities.

Why can the secretary of state for transport, for example, not hold a UK remit? That would make him responsible for all motorway and other transport infrastructure need in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Gone would be the mental "switch-off" at England's border.

I suggest that Scottish needs within the NHS deserve the personal attention of the UK secretary of state for health, rather than being just a part of a broader remit of the Scottish Office. Some areas, like education and the law, where Scottish systems have a unique tradition, are rightly the sole concern of the Scottish secretary and should remain so. But in areas where it makes sense to have a UK strategy, all Britons deserve the power of a voice in Cabinet specifically dedicated to that need.

Scotland's secretary of state should rank, together with the Welsh and Northern Ireland secretaries, as the equivalent of a deputy to the prime minister, able to call UK functional secretaries of state to answer for the implementation of UK strategies across the whole of this United Kingdom.

Yours etc,  
MIKE SCOTT-HAYWARD,  
Sawmill Cottage,  
Kernback Bridge, Cupar, Fife,  
December 30.

## Royal issues

From Mr Peter Dimmock

Sir, Originally the royal Christmas message was broadcast live, and this tradition was followed initially on television from Sandringham. It possessed that special ingredient, "a sense of occasion". It was a warmly received and topical meeting with Her Majesty via radio and television at 3pm on Christmas day.

In these days of instantaneous communications the argument that the Commonwealth countries need to receive a videotaped recording in advance is no longer so valid. A return to a live, or live-on-tape recorded transmission earlier on Christmas day would have avoided this year's unfortunate "hoo-ha" about a broken embargo.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER DIMMOCK  
(General Manager, BBC Television  
Outside Broadcasts, 1954-72),  
Garick Club,  
Garick Street, WC2,  
December 23.

From Mr Ian Mackenzie

Sir, Your Diarist suggests (December 23) that Princess Alice was highly paid last year at £87,000, attending only about 50 functions.

What other leading profession offers no pension and indeed expects its members to work on average about one day a week after their 90th birthday?

Yours faithfully,  
IAN MACKENZIE,  
Polhill, Harriesham,  
Nr Maidstone, Kent.

## Scanning 'Jeni'

From Mr Alec Coles

Sir, I was interested to read (report, December 21) of the scan by computerised axial tomography (CAT) of the British Museum's mummy, Tjemetnefheb (Jeni).

The Hancock Museum CAT scanned its 21st-dynasty mummy, Bakht-Nekht, last year. The image from this process was used to produce a reconstruction of the head, now on display in the museum. I am reliably informed that we were not the first museum in the UK to carry out this process.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEX COLES  
(Principal Keeper, Natural Sciences),  
The Hancock Museum,  
Barras Bridge,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
Tyne and Wear.

## Piper's lament

From Mr Ian D. Thompson

Sir, Mr J. S. K. Milne writes (letter, December 29) of a pibroch about the loss of a widow's cow and I recall that 30 years ago my grandmother, of Stoke-on-Trent, always described a cacophony as "the tune that the old cow died of". Perhaps the skirl of the pipes was heard in Staffordshire.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN D. THOMPSON,  
Pebbles, Bronsil Drive,  
Malvern, Worcestershire,  
December 29.







OBITUARIES

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SCOTT COLE

Major-General William Scott Cole CB, CBE, Deputy Quartermaster General 1955-58, died on December 26, aged 90. He was born on the March 29, 1902.

AN OUTSTANDING staff officer and administrator who was one of the desert war and Mountbatten's deputy Quartermaster General in South East Asia, William Scott Cole was the brigadier who masterminded the British withdrawal from Palestine when the mandate was surrendered in 1948.

His father, also William Scott Cole, was a member of the Survey of India and his uncle, Sir Edward Cole, commanded the 11th Bengal Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Cole was born in Karachi and educated at Victoria College in Jersey, where his family had settled in 1910, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1921.

His early years in the Army were spent back in India with the Madras Sappers and Miners and he was in charge of planning for the re-raising of the Burma Sappers and Miners in the mid-1930s. Recognised early in his career as a potentially high grade staff officer, he went to the staff college, Camberley, in 1937 and was lucky enough to be appointed to the personal staff of Wavell who went to Cairo as commander in the Middle East in the summer of 1939.

He travelled with Wavell as his GSO3 to all the important political and military conferences with the French, Turks and Greeks in the run up to the second world war and on visits to units around the vast Middle East Command.

Wavell promoted him to GSO2 in charge of planning early in 1940 and after the Italian invasion of Egypt that autumn he became GSO1 (Plans) to the planning staff in Cairo.

In this role he played a full part in Wavell's highly secret preparations for his counter-offensive which culminated in the defeat of the Italians in the battle of Sidi Barrani in December 1940 and their expulsion from Cyrenaica early in 1941.

His only wartime command came as commander of the Royal Engineers at Alexandria for a short period in 1941 before he joined the staff of General "Jumbo" Maitland Wilson's Persia and Iraq Command in 1942

when it was feared that the German army might surge through the Caucasus mountains into the Middle East from southern Russia. He made several visits to Moscow and Tehran to co-ordinate defensive planning.

When the battles of El Alamein and Stalingrad ended the German threat to the Middle East he was transferred to Mountbatten's South East Asia Command as his Deputy Quartermaster General in 1943, responsible for high level administrative planning and execution of operations in Burma and then in the reoccupation of British, French and Dutch territory in the Far East. He was appointed CBE for these services.

In 1946 he was back in the Middle East as the brigadier in charge of administration in Palestine. He headed a special committee controlling the building of permanent barracks for what was expected to be the long-term garrison of the mandated territory. But within a few months the Atlee government decided to give up the mandate and Cole became responsible for planning the administrative aspects of the withdrawal. The operation went remarkably smoothly from the administrative point of view and justified Cole's later claim that nothing of any value was left behind. Unusually for a brigadier, he was appointed CB — a distinction normally reserved for major generals.

After a year's sabbatical at the Naval War College, Greenwich, he was appointed Director of Plans at the War Office in 1948 during the run-up to the Korean war and the start of the rearmament programme. He was then sent to Italy to head the British military liaison staff in Rome in the early days of Nato. A couple of years later he was back in the Middle East for a third time, as brigadier in charge of administration in the Suez Canal zone.

Promoted major-general in 1955, he ended his career as Deputy Quartermaster General in the War Office. When he retired in 1958 he decided not to seek a second career and returned to Jersey where he devoted much of his time to the scouts.

His first marriage was in 1948 to Kathleen Winifred Coleing. They had one daughter, but the marriage was dissolved. His second was to Alice (Jane) Rose Pitts in 1971. He is survived by his widow and daughter.



ALBERT KING

Albert King, the blues guitarist and singer, died in Memphis, Tennessee on December 21, aged 69. He was born Albert Nelson in Indianola, Mississippi on April 25, 1923.

A TOWERING figure 6ft 5ins tall and weighing 21 stone, Albert King dominated any stage. Always immaculately dressed, with diamond-studded rings on his fingers and puffing on an ever-present pipe jammed between his four gold front teeth, he draped a Gibson Flying V guitar around his neck and played left-handed although the instrument would be strung for a right-handed player and be open-tuned to the chord of C minor.

This unusual arrangement meant that the strings were not only upside down, but also much slacker than on a conventional tuned guitar. It was this slackness, combined with King's extraordinary way of picking the strings with his thumb and fingers, that produced one of the most lugubrious guitar tones and distinctive playing techniques ever heard; a style often copied but never matched.

Although he failed to win the broader recognition he so richly deserved, King's endur-



ing influence on the cream of rock guitarists including Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, Jimmy Page, Billy Gibbons, Johnny Winter, Robert Cray and Stevie Ray Vaughan was never in doubt. And while the rough charm of his smoky baritone voice was often overlooked in the rush to admire his instrumental artistry, the New York Post did not exaggerate when it described him as "one of a handful of pre-eminent blues singers in the world".

Born Albert Nelson, he was one of 13 children whose father, an itinerant preacher, died young, leaving his mother Mary Blevins, a church singer, to manage as best she could. As a child Albert worked on a plantation and

frequently sang in his local church.

A self-taught musician, he never learned to read or write and although he could set out a complex horn arrangement in his head he was unable to fill in a passport form or read a restaurant menu.

By his mid-twenties he had settled in Little Rock, Arkansas where he worked as a bulldozer driver by day and performed in local clubs at nights with his own The Groove Band.

His first solo recording, *Bad Luck Blues*, was released in 1953 and he then recorded for a variety of local labels including Parrot, Coun-Tree, and Bobbin, with mixed results. It was around this time that one

of his record company publicists made a misguided attempt to boost King's profile by starting the rumour that the guitarist was related to his more famous namesake B.B. King (two years younger and also born in Indiana). The myth that the two men may have been half-brothers has persisted, but is totally unfounded.

Always renowned as a performer on stage, King's real success as a recording artist only began when he started recording for the Memphis-based Stax label in 1966. As the only blues artist on what was essentially a label for soul singers, King carved a distinctive niche thanks in part to his use of the legendary Booker T

and the MGs backing band and skilful deployment of the in-house horn section.

*Laundromat Blues* was his biggest hit, but other songs which he recorded during this period, including *The Hunter*, *Born Under a Bad Sign*, *Crosscut Saw* and *Oh Pretty Woman* became standard items in the repertoires of groups which became standard-bearers of the blues-rock revolution of the 1960s. King's best album, *Live Wire/Blues Power* (1968), recorded in performance at the Fillmore West in San Francisco, introduced his music direct to the rock audience.

The Stax label folded in 1976 and King's career went into decline. His recording schedule during the 1980s

was erratic and the results were unimpressive, but he remained a perennial live attraction, especially on the European festival and concert circuit.

Although abstemious by nature and not given to other vices associated with his profession, King was dogged in his later years by bad health arising from diabetes and a weak heart. Even so, his reputation was boosted recently by his high profile contributions to two albums by the British guitarist Gary Moore, *Still Got The Blues* (1990) and *After Hours* (1992). A regular visitor to Britain, he performed here during last summer when he played for two nights at London's Mean Fiddler.

WALTER MAAS

Walter Alfred Friedrich Maas, founder and former director of the International Gaudemus Foundation in Holland, died on December 1 aged 83 in Billoven, Holland. He was born on July 18, 1909 in Mainz, Germany.

WALTER Maas fled to Holland in 1933 to escape Nazi persecution and lived in hiding for three years during the war while many members of his family including his parents perished in concentration camps.

Out of gratitude to the Dutch friends who hid him in the attic of House Gaudemus he created the Gaudemus Foundation to promote young Dutch composers. This was partially financed by compensation payments made by post-war Germany.

After the first Gaudemus Music Week in 1947 the foundation expanded to become a centre for international understanding and exchange. Many now prominent composers became associated with the annual events organised by Gaudemus. They included Geibel, Varèse, Maderna, Messiaen, Krenek, Stockhausen, Boulez, Cage, Penderecki, Lutoslawski,

Nono, Berio, Ligeti, Henze, Xenakis, Schat, Andriessen, de Leeuw and our own Finnis, Ferneyhough, Birtwistle, Bedford, Osborne and many others.

Besides the international composers' workshops and the International Music Week, Maas also initiated the formation of the Gaudemus String Quartet, which was for many years the world's leading quartet for contemporary music.

He also set up the Studio for Electronic Music under Jaap Vink and Gottfried Michael Koenig, the International Gaudemus Interpreters' Competition and the Critics' Seminar, organised jointly under the auspices of the music section of Unesco, and the famous travelling concert.

He was an honorary life member of the International Society for Contemporary Music and received many international awards and prizes. A phenomenal organiser, Maas was generous and untiring in his efforts to help composers who found themselves in financial need. He was an adviser both to the Gaudemus Foundation after his retirement as general director in 1981 and to several other leading arts and music organisations and festivals.

APPRECIATIONS

Helen Joseph

YOUR comprehensive tribute to the remarkable and courageous woman Helen Joseph (December 26) contains one sentence that requires correction. It states that "unlike Helen Suzman... she remained to the end a militant Marxist Leninist."

This is not only untrue but it also perpetuates the South African government's lie that all who actively opposed apartheid were communists. Although banned, imprisoned and restricted for almost 30 years under the Suppression of Communism Act, Helen was not a communist.

In her autobiography *Side by Side* (Zed Books 1986) she records that at the treason trial in 1960 when she was asked by Judge Rumpff in what sense she used the word "socialist" she replied that she believed in a greater sharing among people which would require the nationalisation of some resources but not the total exclusion of private enterprise.

While she was in hospital for cancer in 1972 she said that some of the nurses and patients were stunned to hear who she was and thought they had a "commie" in the ward. Helen asked: "What sort of commie did they think I was who received priests and bishops and took communion?"

The last chapter of her biography is headed *Return to Faith*. While she was sharing a cell with Hannah Stanton after being arrested for treason she was brought back to her childhood faith. This was nurtured by Dean Frech-Beynagh and Fr Leo Rakhale CR. The first relaxation of her house arrest rules was to allow her to attend a weekday celebration of holy communion; later this was extended to permit her to attend the Sunday service at Johannesburg Cathedral where there was a fully integrated congregation — but even there she was allowed only limited access to people.

Like many others in South Africa, Helen probably found more fraternal understanding and equality across the colour line among her left-wing friends than she did with most white Christians, and to the end she was severely critical of so many churchgoers because of their racist attitudes.

Towards the end of her life she wrote: "I hoped that I might be able to give some



Christian witness in the political world and some political witness to the Christian world." In this she undoubtedly succeeded.

Canon H. F. C. Thorpe

YOUR otherwise admirable obituary is seriously flawed by the omission of what was for at least 30 years the most powerful influence. It is not the driving force of Helen Joseph's life: her religious faith. Helen was a profoundly dedicated Christian in the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa.

During the long years of isolation she was deprived by the South African government of normal church attendance but she received the sacrament of holy communion every week in her own home until her death.

She hated apartheid because it was and is fundamentally evil and irreformable. Her political allegiance to the African National Congress and its ally the Communist Party of South Africa was her chosen instrument in the struggle for liberation. I wholly shared and continue to share it. But "the chilly rhetoric of the Stalinist era" referred to in the obituary is, I believe, a gross misrepresentation which must be forcefully corrected.

The Most Rev Trevor Huddleston CR

WHAT was so remarkable about Helen was that the courageous and principled fight she waged against apartheid and its perpetrators was not dictated by any political ideology, but simply a deeply-held conviction that the system was evil and had to go.

Philippa Murrell

Lord Willis

ANY account of the life of Lord Willis should recall that when he was a schoolboy he and his sisters Nellie and Peggy were members of the Methodist Sunday school at West Green, Tottenham.

At that time I lived on the north side of West Green Road. The Willis family lived in Stanley Road, a slum street which came off West Green Road on the south side and formed a sort of boundary between the more down-sloped roads on the south and the better class roads on the north side. Consequently, I was never allowed as a child to go down Stanley Road.

At a very early age I became the leader of the boys' Bible class, which joined the rest of the Sunday school at assembly but otherwise used a vestry.

My recollection of Ted was that he was certainly not noted for good behaviour, but I am convinced that the grounding he received in Sunday school and the Bible class together with his own family life helped him in his subsequent political life and as playwright and author of *Dixon of Dock Green*.

I have always been a little proud that a member of my Bible class should have become a peer.

Stanley E. Weedon

THE obituary of Lord Willis (December 23) made no mention of his long association with Australia.

For more than 25 years Ted

went to Australia each year. He was involved in making television programmes and films, especially in the Forbes and Parkes areas of western New South Wales.

Recently he told me he had just returned from Parkes, the place of my birth. In the House of Lords debate on the Australia Act, Ted was described as "almost an Honorary Australian". He loved the country and the Australians in turn loved him.

Traie Gardner

Lord Edmund-Davies

YOUR obituary of Lord Edmund-Davies (December 29) does not mention his chairmanship of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation from 1965 to 1974.

These were years of remarkable expansion in the number of residential Cheshire Homes for disabled people, both in Britain and overseas.

Edmund was a conscientious, efficient and hardworking chairman whose every action reflected his sincere wish to help disabled people to live fuller and happier lives. His firm and wise guidance, which was given with a lightness of touch and often with a twinkle in his eye, made him an admirable chairman to whom the foundation owes much.

He will be remembered by those who served under him with affection and gratitude.

Sir Henry Marking

DUTCH ROYAL WEDDING

From Our Own Correspondent

BERLIN, DEC. 31

A violent anti-Dutch campaign is being worked up in the German Press in connection with the forthcoming marriage of Princess Juliana and the German-born Prince Bernard of Lippe-Biesterfeld. It was stated two days ago by the National Socialist *National-Zeitung*, of Essen, a newspaper associated with the name of General Goring, and has already led to diplomatic exchanges.

The *National-Zeitung* alleged that in the course of preparations for the wedding in Holland, the Swastika flag, displayed by German residents, had been the subject of hostile demonstrations by sections of the population and that the Dutch police had not taken proper steps. They had merely advised the Germans to take the flags down in order to avoid disagreeable incidents, and in one case a Swastika flag had been torn down by the crowd. Objection

ON THIS DAY

January 1 1937

The German press adopted a sour tone towards the marriage of Prince Bernard, who was German-born, and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. The prince came to Britain in 1940 and learnt to fly with the RAF.

was further taken to the alleged acquisition of the Dutch authorities in the substitution for the German National Anthem at ceremonies in honour of Prince Bernard, of the frivolous air "Lippe-Deinold". It was described as astonishing that "the German Prince" had not felt it incumbent on him to object to this frivolous substitution.

Yesterday this attack was distributed by the German news agency and published throughout the Press, followed by comments along the same

lines this morning. It was supported by an agency dispatch from Amsterdam about a football match in Holland a week ago between teams from Westfalen-Lippe and The Hague. The German team was said to have protested because the national swastika flag was not hoisted on the ground, whereupon the four other German flags were struck and the swastika substituted. A further difficulty was then alleged to have arisen because the band said they did not know the German national anthem, and a suggestion that they should play instead the "frivolous" Lippe march was scornfully rejected by the Germans.

The *National-Zeitung* returned to the assault to-day with a commentary on this tale in which it crudely remarked of Prince Bernard that "if he is destitute of a sense of national honour, he can never become a good Dutchman, and in that case we cannot congratulate Holland on such a Prince". There appears to be a strong tendency on the Dutch side to regard this as an affront to a Dutch Prince as he is already naturalised.

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## Beacons light way to single market

A thousand beacons blazed across the European Community at midnight to usher in the single market, a vast economic space with 340 million consumers. John Major lit the one in the City of London, starting a chain of more than 700 fires across the United Kingdom.

Britain has refused to cease all checks on passports and tariffs will remain while businesses will not be free of protectionist barriers. But 95 per cent of 282 new Community laws enforcing the market are in place. Page 1

## Zoo lion attacks man who climbed in

A man who climbed into a compound of Asiatic lions at London Zoo to feed them chickens, was mauled by a lion called Arfur. The man, in his twenties, was later in a stable condition after surgery. Page 1

## Historic row

Thirty years after the Cuban missile crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear holocaust, secret files released today reveal the sharp disagreements between Harold Macmillan and President Kennedy which were concealed by the rhetoric of the "special relationship". Page 1

## New nations

There was a wistful, almost nostalgic feel to the final day of the Czechoslovak federal republic that expired with a whimper at midnight to be replaced by the two new nations of the Czech republic and Slovakia. Page 1

## Charity plea

John Major has ordered a study of ways to increase the role of voluntary groups, charities and the private sector in easing problems of the sick, needy and homeless. But Conservative officials have emphasised that the aim is not to reduce public spending. Page 2

## Ground plan

The defence ministry is trying to sell surplus land and buildings to raise £500 million over the next five years to help ease budget cuts. But the recession and the slump in property prices have endangered its plans. Page 5

## Yeltsin praise

In his new year television address President Yeltsin praised Russians for enduring the hardships of the past 12 months without resorting to violence and

admitted that 1992 had been "the most difficult year of my entire life". Page 8

## Bush boosts troops

President Bush landed in Mogadishu and delivered a morale-boosting speech to the American troops stationed in Somalia. A military spokesman said Somalia was the "most anarchic and unstable place ever to have been visited by an American president". Page 9

## Election delay

Kenya's national electoral commission said that final results from the first free elections in 26 years had been delayed until next week after widespread irregularities caused delays in counting. Zacharias Chesoni, the head of the commission, said the delay was due to "the counting of votes still going on in some parts of the country". Page 9

## French anger

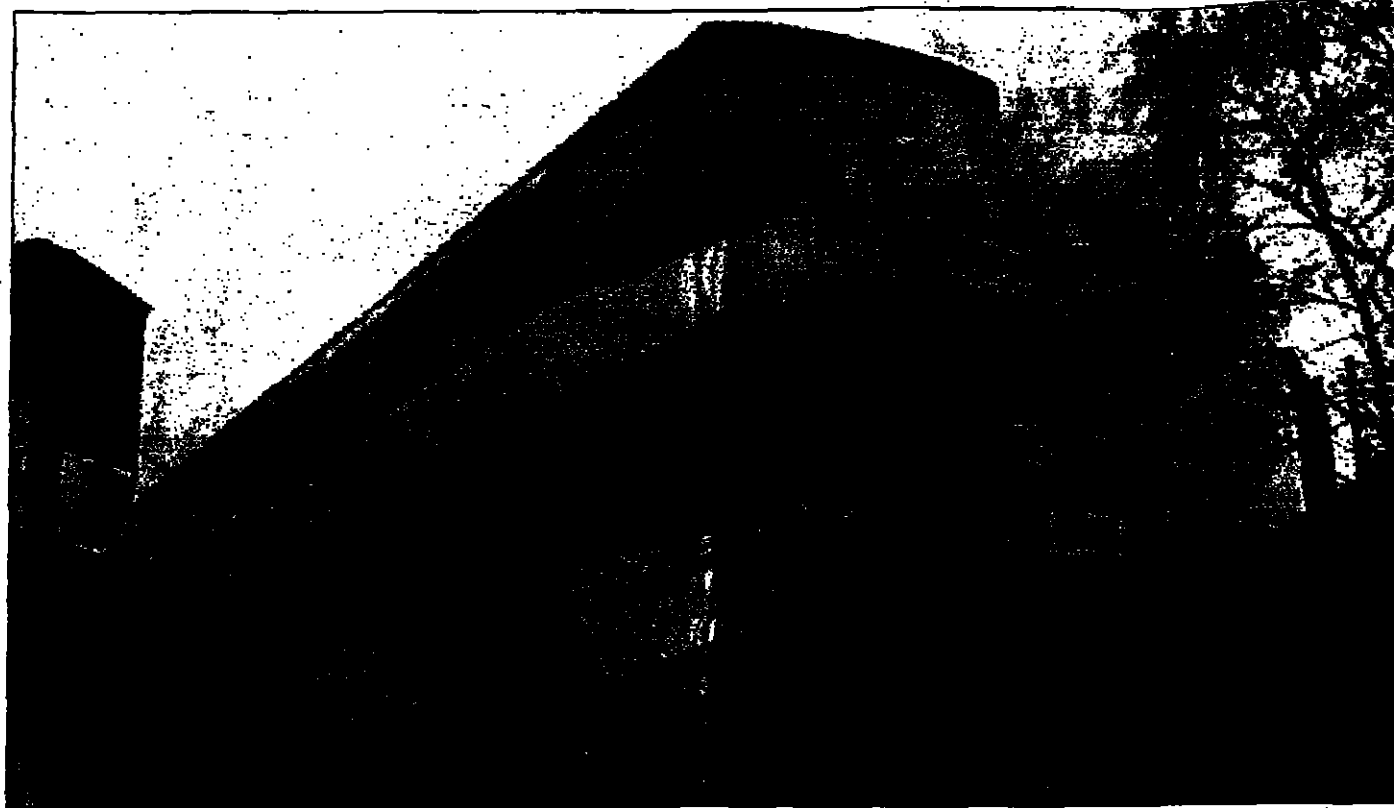
More than 70 per cent of French people approve of military intervention to enforce a ceasefire in Bosnia-Herzegovina. A poll, carried out this week, underlines a hardening in opinion on the issue. Page 7

## Murder clue

A new witness has helped detectives hunting the killer of Johanna Young to narrow the time of death. The witness saw Johanna's black trainers near the murder scene at 10.30am on Christmas eve, more than two days before her body was found. Page 2

## Tom leaves Dick and Harry behind

Thomas became the most popular boys' name announced in the birth columns of *The Times* in 1992, knocking James off the perch he had occupied since 1964. Dick and Harry were not among the challengers. Sophie was the ladies' champion, just beating Charlotte. James and Elizabeth kept their top spots for all forenames announced. Page 1



Death crash: the bus that was hit by a stolen car in which two teenagers and a youth died in Batley, Yorkshire, yesterday. Page 3

**Happy New Year:** Mirror Group Newspapers told its Scots staff that Glasgow's *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, Scotland's biggest selling newspapers, are to be moved to a new greenfield site. Page 32

**On the fiddle:** Insurers are using a lighter touch to highlight the cost of the serious business of fraudulent claims. Page 30

**Markets:** Shares ended the year on a high note with a tonic from drug companies cleared to market products in America. The FT-SE 100 index ended up 14 points at 2,846.5. The pound closed at \$1.5150, up 0.20 cents, and at DM2.4520, up 1.12pf. Page 29

**Quiz of 1992:** Who carried the flag for Britain at the Winter Olympics in Albertville? Who went missing after being omitted from the Liverpool team in the FA Cup final? Which athlete was warned he was in breach of the Olympic charter by acting as a journalist? Questions (and answers). Pages 21, 22

**Events of 1993:** One of the most remarkable champions of all time will be bidding for his seventh world title in August. David Miller looks at his achievements and those of other figures who are expected to make their mark. Page 19

**Celest:** Alec Stewart, England's vice-captain, was struck on his right index finger during net practice in Delhi. But he will be fit for the opening matches. Page 17

**Testing times:** Will your car pass the tougher MOT? Last year six million vehicles failed the test and this year the figure will rise. Vaughan Freeman writes that whatever happens, the motorist will pay the price. Page 24

**Rough riding:** When the industry lost its bearings — Vaughan Freeman reviews a disastrous year for much of the motoring industry which ended on a note of seasonal cheer. Page 24

**Malaysian upstart:** Only three years ago the first Proton, which uses Japanese technology, arrived in Britain from Malaysia. Since then, sales have risen to 15,000 last year. Road test. Page 24

**Millbank mess:** Richard Cork argues the trustees of the Tate Gallery to press on with plans to split the collection and to establish a new fully autonomous national museum of modern art. Page 25

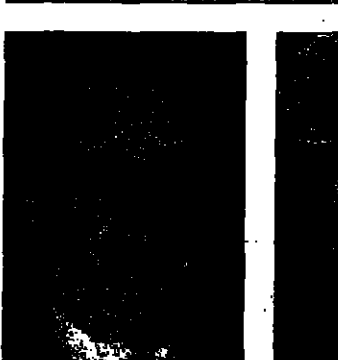
**On a discordant note:** A new television portrait of George Gershwin by the film-maker Alain Resnais proved to have none of the subtlety and visual flair of Resnais's *Hiroshima Mon Amour* or his pioneering film documentaries of the 1950s. Page 25

**Charts of gold:** What were the most popular films and videos, television programmes, rock and classical records and fiction and non-fiction books of 1992? Page 26

**Anniversaries of the year:** A hundred years ago Mao and Edward G. Robinson were born and Keir Hardie took a momentous step... the great, the good — and others: Jack Lonsdale lists the dates that made history. Page 10

**Women in the war zone:** Dame Anne Warburton has just returned from a delicate diplomatic task investigating the allegations of mass rape in Bosnia. Alice Thomson interview. Page 11

**Now read on:** "The new book lists drawn up by the National Curriculum Council are a betrayal of children, of their literature, and of the experience of reading" by Sally Feldman. Page 11



General de Gaulle, was preparing to block Britain's EEC application while the cabinet of 30 years put on a show of confidence. Page 6



Muriel Harvey, a former magistrate, asked to be identified as a rape victim in the hope that it will help the hunt for the man who attacked her. Page 3



Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general was jeered by Bosnian crowds when he arrived in Sarajevo to plead for peace. Page 7

A profile of the adopted Cockney, Sid James, whose life mirrored his image (C4, 8.30pm). Page 31

## State of the union

Constitutional reform is a favourite *bête noire* of the English pragmatist. Yet the tide may be turning. Tony Benn is no longer regarded as an eccentric pariah for his campaign to disestablish the Church of England. Those who argue that the United Kingdom would be better off without the royal family are no longer beyond the pale. Page 13

## Against all the odds

Kenyan voters have refused to be cowed by an electoral process which, for intimidation of candidates, ballotbox stuffing, late-opening polling stations in opposition strongholds, would appear to have set standards bleak even in sub-Saharan Africa. Page 13

## Rape and identity

The victim of the Christmas rape attack, Mrs Muriel Harvey, has decided to permit her name to be made public. By doing so, she has chosen to sacrifice her own privacy in the interest of helping to identify her attacker — an act of great courage. Page 13

## MATTHEW D'ANCONA

To understand the faultlines that have really divided the nation, split families and sparked civil disorder through the centuries one must turn to that old nursery game: cavers and roundheads. Page 12

## VALERIE GROVE

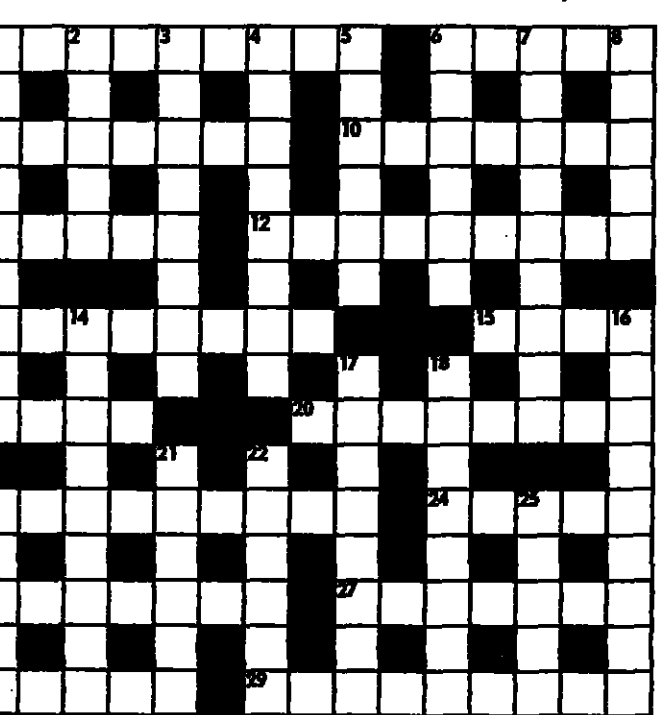
Mrs Miniver was domesticated but never homespun, tight but not entirely frivolous, absolutely of her time and yet not ephemeral. Like all the great essayists, she is timeless. Page 12

A reader mourns the loss of village life's simple pleasures. Page 13

If, as is commonly supposed, the sixties did not begin until 1963, then it seems equally possible that 1992 was the year in which the sixties finally ended. For the moment, most people seem content to echo the Queen's grim Latin, the unlikely catchphrase of the year. — *The Scotsman*

Ireland is a better place for the process of self-realisation we have come through this year. — *The Irish Times*

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,116



- ACROSS**
- Each year the French restaurant's food is satisfactory (9).
  - Botanical part — area where the Garden of England is, mate? (5).
  - Member of US group bringing in new age rule (7).
  - Sweet and loving social worker (7).
  - Dead spirits showing hairy growths (5).
  - Where diner won't want to see fly having trouble (2,3,4).
  - Actors taking a holiday maybe — one on a desert island? (8).
  - Row not favoured after lunch (4).
  - Drift in field adjoining road junction (4).
  - Container with wine about to be brought back (8).
  - What hell one suffers in Government office? (9).
  - Appendix charge to be heard (5).
- DOWN**
- Argumentative European with a ridiculous claim (9).
  - Memorise play — Noel's first (5).
  - What Chesterton's man was for 24 hours (8).
  - With horse one is able to arrive at fortification (8).
  - Oriental celebration no longer showing vitality (6).
  - One falling short of ideal standard has second shot near the bull (6).
  - Philosopher makes last point with difficulty (9).
  - Stop having gained permit first (3,2).
  - Shopkeeper given silver coin, something charged for entry (9).
  - Prevent everyone undermining natural resource (9).
  - Partic follows tricky situation in chess (8).
  - Bread pleasant? Not one tiny portion (8).
  - Famine and destruction above and below river (6).
  - French bitterness over islands to the north (6).
  - Plough with wheeled vehicle (5).
  - Evergreen tree is split (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 19,115

LOTUS DRAGONIAN  
A O H N N N O  
SAUCERBOAT EXACT  
S C T W O I O E  
T N A I L E S A F E R O  
A M F E R O  
U N M A N N E R L Y G A I F  
O E D T A U T R  
E T H M A R T I N A I L E  
H R T E G E  
Y E A R A W A Y S T O C K S  
I N N G A A T  
B R I K S H A U D E A Y  
I S L U E L A L  
A I M L E S S L Y E V R I E

Concise Crossword, page 32

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0800 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
West Surrey/Sussex	702
Devon & Cornwall	703
Wiltshire, Dorset, Dorset	704
North Devon, Devon	705
North Devon, Devon	706
North Devon, Devon	707
North Devon, Devon	708
West Mid & Sh. Glem & Gwent	709
Stroud, Hereford & Worcester	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Leics & Humberside	713
Dyfed & Powys	714
Gwynedd & Clwyd	715
NW England	716
W & S Wales & Dorset	717
NE England	718
Gloucester & Lake District	719
SW Scotland	720
W Central Scotland	721
SE & NE Scotland & Borders	722
Central Scotland	723
SE & NE Scotland & Borders	724
NW Scotland	725
Carlisle, Orkney & Shetland	726
NI Ireland	727

Weatherwatch is charged at 30p per minute (cheap rate) and 40p per minute at all other times.

For the latest AA traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0336 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
C London (within 10 miles of City)	732
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	733
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	734
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	735
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M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	739
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M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	747
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	748
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	749
M1/M25/M40/M4/M11	750

National traffic and road-works information, 24 hours a day, dial 0336 401 followed by the appropriate code.

**SKIING HOLIDAYS CAN GO DOWNHILL...**  
If you haven't got the proper insurance, King WPA Travel Plan before you go for immediate cover.  
Make sure with WPA  
Health International  
Telephone: 081-680 6808

England and Wales will be mainly dry with patchy cloud, although parts of the Midlands and South may have freezing fog. Scotland and Northern Ireland will become cloudy and breezy with rain spreading to the west. It will become milder in the north but the south and east will be rather cold with some frost. Outlook: the northwest will be mild and unsettled. Elsewhere it will be mostly dry with patchy frost and fog.

**MIDLANDS:** 1=Thunder, 2=Clouds, 3=Light rain, 4=Heavy rain, 5=Snow, 6=Ice, 7=Sun, 8=Clear, 9=Light rain, 10=Heavy rain, 11=Snow, 12=Ice, 13=Sun, 14=Clear, 15=Light rain, 16=Heavy rain, 17=Snow, 18=Ice, 19=Sun, 20=Clear, 21=Light rain, 22=Heavy rain, 23=Snow, 24=Ice, 25=Sun, 26=Clear, 27=Light rain, 28=Heavy rain, 29=Snow, 30=Ice, 31=Sun, 32=Clear, 33=Light rain, 34=Heavy rain, 35=Snow, 36=Ice, 37=Sun, 38=Clear, 39=Light rain, 40=Heavy rain, 41=Snow, 42=Ice, 43=Sun, 44=Clear, 45=Light rain, 46=Heavy rain, 47=Snow, 48=Ice, 49=Sun, 50=Clear, 51=Light rain, 52=Heavy rain, 53=Snow, 54=Ice, 55=Sun, 56=Clear, 57=Light rain, 58=Heavy rain, 59=Snow, 60=Ice, 61=Sun, 62=Clear, 63=Light rain, 64=Heavy rain, 65=Snow, 66=Ice, 67=Sun, 68=Clear, 69=Light rain, 70=Heavy rain, 71=Snow, 72=Ice, 73=Sun, 74=Clear, 75=Light rain, 76=Heavy rain, 77=Snow, 78=Ice, 79=Sun, 80=Clear, 81=Light rain, 82=Heavy rain, 83=Snow, 84=Ice, 85=Sun, 86=Clear, 87=Light rain, 88=Heavy rain, 89=Snow, 90=Ice, 91=Sun, 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SPORT 17-23

What was this man's claim to fame in 1992?

ARTS 25-26

Splitting the Tate: the best way forward?

BUSINESS 27-32

Insurers sniff out the best of false claims

TELEVISION AND RADIO  
Page 31

# THE TIMES 2

FRIDAY JANUARY 1 1993

Fast bowlers and spinners impress Fletcher with their sharpness in net practice

## England relief over Stewart injury

FROM PETER BALL IN DELHI

ENGLAND'S cricketers yesterday survived their first injury scare since arriving in India. A hand injury sustained by Alec Stewart, the vice-captain, during net practice transpired to have produced nothing more serious than bruising and he will not be ruled out of any of England's early matches.

Stewart was hit during the morning on the right index finger by a rising ball from Paul Jarvis, the fast bowler, and he left immediately for an x-ray. That revealed there was no break and Stewart returned for the afternoon practice.

Perhaps wisely, he restricted himself to the spinners' net. "It came up straight away," Stewart said, "which was why I came straight off. But it is just bruising. It jarred if the ball hit the bottom of the bat but, as it's only a bruise, playing is not going to do it any more damage."

Though the swelling has not gone down, Stewart intends to keep wicket in the team's practice match tomorrow, much to the relief of Keith Fletcher, who for a time feared that Stewart would be ruled out of the early matches. "I was a bit worried when I saw it," Fletcher said. "He is a key part of our one-day side. It was a good ball that got him."

Both Jarvis and Devon Malcolm looked impressively sharp yesterday, leaving one or two batsmen with bruised limbs and others with bruised egos. If this is anything to go by, India's batsmen, who have been rattled by Allan Donald in South Africa, will find little respite on their return home.

Jarvis and Malcolm gave Mike Gatting a torrid time. He edged an attempted hook against Malcolm and almost got his hair parted by Jarvis's next delivery. Gatting, however, coped better than Hick, who almost ducked into a short ball from Malcolm and was given a talk by Keith Fletcher, the manager, on avoidance techniques.

Fletcher was pleased not only with the fast bowlers, but also the spinners. "All the

bowlers have looked quite good," he said, with satisfaction.

That may owe something to the net pitches. One offers real pace, the other turn. Tufnell, covered in blocking cream, bowled with zest, as did Salisbury, who is here as a net bowler. Even Gatting and Gooch, neither of them respecters of spin bowling, treated the pair with caution.

Salisbury again looked as if he would be a useful addition to the party, but Fletcher rejected any such thoughts. "We will stick with the same 16," he said. "Salisbury is just here as a net bowler. We think we have got the balance right with the squad we have."

Even without Salisbury, picking the team is not going to be easy for the selection committee of Gooch, the captain, Stewart, Fletcher and Bob Bennett, the tour manager.

It had been expected that another player would be included, but a fifth member will not be co-opted until later in the tour, before the party go on to Sri Lanka without Gooch.

The delay may be because it was felt that bringing either Gatting or Emburey, as two members of an unauthorised tour of South Africa, into such a position immediately would be too hasty.

For the moment Bennett has more pressing concerns. Because of the air strike, travel plans remain uncertain. Although he has been assured that England will get to Lucknow next week on one of the Russian planes being used to break the strike.

The Indian board yesterday firmly ruled out any intention of employing a third umpire and video evidence for the three-match Test series.

On the field, their problems mounted with the news that the vice-captain, Ravi Shastri, will have an operation on his knee, and will almost certainly miss the early one-day internationals here as well as the final Test match in South Africa.

W Indies regroup, page 19



Best foot forward: Stewart plays a defensive stroke in the nets yesterday before his finger was hit

## Houghton predicts change of cup fortune for Villa

By CHRIS MOORE

IT IS 36 years since Aston Villa achieved the last of their seven FA Cup triumphs, beating the "Busby Babes" of Manchester United. Only Tottenham Hotspur, with eight wins, have lifted the trophy more often.

Yet, in the ensuing three-and-a-half decades, the Birmingham club has never been back to Wembley for a tenth appearance in the final, a sequence that Ray Houghton, the Villa midfielder, believes is about to be brought to an end.

"With the players we've got here now, the feeling within the club is that this could be



FA CUP

our year again," he said. Houghton should know. He played in three of the past five FA Cup finals for his former club Liverpool — against Wimbledon in 1988, Everton the following year, and Sunderland last season.

He is also one of six players in the Villa squad for the match against Bristol Rovers at Villa Park tomorrow to have won winners' medals with other clubs, the others being Steve Staunton and Dean

Saunders (Liverpool), Paul McGrath (Manchester United), Cyrille Regis (Coventry) and Kevin Richardson (Everton and Arsenal).

"To add to such a wealth of experience on the field, Ron Atkinson, the Villa manager, twice led Manchester United to FA Cup glory at Wembley during his time at Old Trafford.

But if Houghton knows the way to Wembley, he is also well aware of the pitfalls that line the route, having been in the Liverpool side that almost slipped up against Bristol Rovers last year.

"We got away with a 1-1 draw at Twerton Park and just about beat them 2-1 in the

replay. The thing about the FA Cup is that reputations count for nothing. Nor does all the experience in the world if you do not perform on the day."

Ipswich Town, who play Plymouth Argyle tomorrow, will be able to include Boncho Guentchev, their Bulgarian player, despite an injury requiring six stitches and problems with his work permit.

Mick McGovern, the Ipswich manager, said: "It was touch and go whether Boncho should have gone back on the pitch. But he did and it was hardly noticeable that he had the injury. He played very well and scored our first goal."

Guentchev is the subject of

an FA investigation into his international record which led to his being given a work permit by the Home Office to play in England.

Ipswich, unbeaten in 13 league and cup games, have no other injury worries but there is concern over the Portman Road pitch, which was partly frostbound yesterday.

Bobby Gould, the Coventry City manager, has left his son, Jonathan, out of the team to play Norwich City. Steve Ogrizovic, the goalkeeper when Coventry won the Cup in 1987, has been preferred.

Gould Jr deputised for the injured Ogrizovic in the 5-1 defeat of Liverpool and

then kept a clean sheet in the 3-0 win over Aston Villa but he also played last Saturday when Manchester United beat Coventry 5-0.

Bobby Gould said: "Jonathan could not be blamed for any of the goals and one of his saves from Mark Hughes was out of the top drawer. But the cup-tie is a very important game for this club and Steve Ogrizovic is now over his injury."

Northampton have extended the trial period of Ian McFarland, the former Notts County and Hull City forward, and he will lead their attack against Rotherham.

Palace's task, page 18

## Year of good cheer for Arsenal despite slump

By STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

ACROSS the darkest sequence of George Graham's managerial career at Highbury, a shaft of light has fallen. In the year during which the first division graduated into the Premier League, Arsenal were the most successful team in spite of collecting a mere two points from their past seven games.

Their dominance was so clear that they effectively claimed the unofficial title of the best English league team of 1992 with almost two months to spare. By the first week of November, they were so far ahead that not even a surging Manchester United could catch them. The gap, in the end, closed to three points.

The table, which reveals the gravity of the positions held by Everton and Nottingham Forest, should console Graham as he reflects on the reasons for



STUART JONES

Football Correspondent

his club's dramatic loss of form. He feels too many of his individuals have been inconsistent. Their collective consistency has been unmatched.

Other than Leeds United, last season's champions, no attack has been more prolific than Arsenal's. Other than United, the favourites to win this season's title, no defence has been more secure. The two statistics add weight to the theory that the deficiencies of Graham's line-up lie in between, in midfield.

When the central roles were taken by gifted and positive players, Arsenal were almost irresistible. After Rostdale had been moved in from the

right flank, they opened the year by winning ten of their closing 16 games, and drawing the others. The run took them to the verge of Europe.

Hillier and Jensen, the pair used most often there now, days, are mainly destructive elements. In common with many other teams, the department which once featured at least one creative artist is filled with industrious artisans whose principal duty appears to be to stop the opposition playing.

Arsenal's front line, potentially the most formidable in the Premier League, has consequently been supplied with meagre ammunition. Of

their nine victims so far this season, significantly, none was in the top of the table at the time except Coventry City, and they were in the middle of their own slump.

It is probably too late for Arsenal to recover the ground they have lost, but Graham must surely review his policy of selecting three centre forwards. The only place Campbell, Smith and Wright have looked a menacing force together in recent weeks has been on paper.

Although 80 per cent of the leaders at Christmas have gone on to be crowned champions, Norwich City are not expected to follow the general rule. Those who believe otherwise might examine the number of defeats and goals they conceded in 1992. No one let in more than Gunn.

Defences traditionally win titles, and Norwich's is still far too porous (although they are still three points ahead, their

### 1992 LEAGUE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Arsenal	43	19	14	10	65	40	71
Man Utd	43	17	17	9	51	38	65
Sheff Wed	42	16	15	11	53	55	63
Aston Villa	42	16	14	12	47	41	62
Man City	41	17	10	14	58	45	61
Sheff Sat	41	16	13	12	46	51	61
Chelsea	41	15	15	11	48	46	60
QPR	40	15	14	11	57	43	59
Norwich	42	17	8	17	54	67	59
Liverpool	41	18	10	15	57	55	58
Sheff Utd	40	18	15	15	55	51	57
Scots	42	15	12	15	41	46	57
C Palace	43	12	18	13	48	54	54
Tottenham	43	12	18	13	48	54	54
Coventry	42	11	16	15	44	52	51
Wimbledon	42	11	15	16	53	57	48
Oldham	40	12	10	18	60	65	46
Everton	41	11	13	17	40	51	46
Notm For	41	10	14	17	44	58	44

goal difference stands at nothing). As well as Arsenal, United and Aston Villa have had the strongest rearguards, and it can be no coincidence that they are regarded as the prime contenders.

Queens Park Rangers, Manchester City and Chelsea have been well-organised at

the back, which should enable them to maintain a challenge. So have been Southampton and Everton, but they have been unproductive at the front, and their struggle to avoid relegation is likely to be prolonged.

So, evidently, will be that of Forest, who won only ten games all year. Their decline was not initiated, though it was doubtless exacerbated, by the departure of Walker and of his understudy, Wassall. Brian Clough regrets the sale not so much of his two central defenders, but more of his centre forward, Sheringham. Forest have been unusually impotent in his absence. Seven of their 20 goals were scored in two games.

Oldham Athletic's position is almost as perilous. Since their 40 games featured on average more than three goals, they can claim to have represented the spirit of care-free adventure in 1992.

## Races at Newton Abbot go ahead despite vandals

By ALAN LEE

NEWTON Abbot, that most homely and unpretentious of racecourses, has successfully defied one of the worst cases of vandalism seen in the West Country and will, as planned, stage its new year meeting next Tuesday.

Since the horror of discovering that their betting halls and entertainment facilities had been devastated during the night after a record-breaking Boxing day meeting, staff and contractors have been working around the clock to restore the popular track to working order.

This morning, the gates will open on an antiques fair, while work continues within the racecourse buildings, but Pat Masterson, the general manager, was last night confident that all will be back to normal by Tuesday. "The average punter will not notice the difference," he said. "Only we will know how much work has gone into putting this nightmare to rest."

On Monday, Masterson had officiated at the course's finest hour. A crowd in excess of 8,000, paying record receipts, crammed into the multi-purpose track just outside Torbay. Optimism for the future was at a high. But at 6.30am on Tuesday, Masterson was roused from his bed by his agitated stable manager.

"All the buildings were under four or five inches of water," Masterson said.

"Whoever did this turned on all the fire hydrants, and left them on. They also destroyed every television set in the place and poured whisky into some of them. They mixed up a cocktail of drinks from the bars and poured it all over the carpets, and made their way from one part of the buildings to another simply by smashing down doors, windows, tables and anything else in their path."

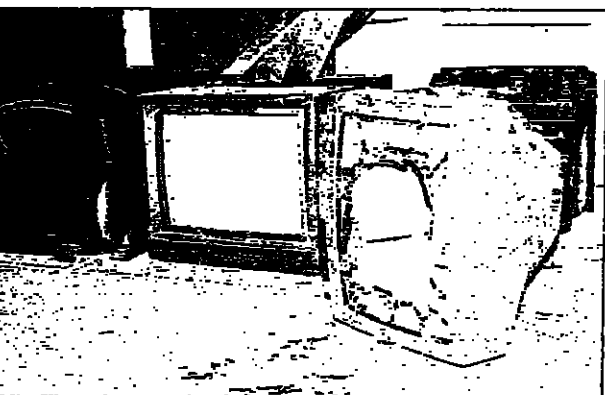
"The police have told us it is the worst act of vandalism they have seen around here. To us, it was just systematic violence, benefiting nobody."

Within the market town community of Newton Abbot, the racecourse is a focal point for sport and social life and this attack has stunned the community. A spokesman for the local police said yesterday: "We can find no motive for the attack, other than the theft of an amount of alcohol. It was particularly malicious and unnecessary vandalism."

An initial estimate of £50,000 worth of damage has been halved after an insurance inspection. But, although covered for the loss, the episode is a sour blow for one of England's busiest small-time racetracks.

"We are not like Cheltenham and Ascot," Masterson said. "We need our big days, like Boxing day, simply to survive."

More racing, pages 22-23



Dim view: Every television set damaged at racecourse

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Crystal Palace unlikely to relish conditions on their excursion to the North-East

## Hartlepool make their pitch for glory



BY LOUISE TAYLOR

VISITING teams tend to associate Hartlepool United with hazy floodlights, a boggy pitch and raw winds whipping in off the North Sea. Crystal Palace's Premier League players, preparing to cope with conditions at the Victoria Ground tomorrow, might also have wished for a different FA Cup third-round destination.

Their task could be a tough one. Hartlepool have won respect as one of the second division's better footballing sides. Fourth in the table, Alan Murray's men are genuine promotion contenders whose passing game is sometimes hindered by a pitch the manager described as "far from ideal".

Beaten only once away, Hartlepool have suffered four league defeats on a quagmire so heavily sanded it resembles one of the nearby beaches. The surface would shame some Sunday league sides.

"The pitch explains why our away record is so good," Murray said. "On our travels we find surfaces we can play on and the lads love it."

One happy traveller is Andy Saville. Hartlepool's leading scorer with 16 goals is convinced Palace will loathe their visit. "They will hate our floodlights and pitch, that is guaranteed," he said. "The pitch makes matches a lottery and the lights are not good enough. Visiting players often ask when the floodlights will be turned on fully. They don't believe it when we say they already are."

Not so long ago, Hartlepool would have been sniffed at by a player like Saville. At £60,000, United's record signing, he came from Barnsley. Another striker ruled to Hartlepool was Lenny Johnstone, for £50,000 from Blackburn Rovers. "Selling the club was a big problem initially," Murray, who succeeded the late Cyril Knowles two years ago, said. "But that has changed as we won promotion from the



Lapping up the work: Murray supervises Hartlepool United's training. "Our pitch explains why our away record is so good," he says

fourth division in 1991 and are looking to go into the first for the first time."

Yet had Knowles not died as a result of a brain tumour, Murray, 43, would still be involved in very different types of deals.

He caused eyebrows to be raised when he switched from being Hartlepool's suited chief executive to tracksuited team manager, but stressed his pedigree. "Although for five years I earned my living commercially I had played for Middlesbrough, Doncaster Rovers and Brentford," he said.

Murray earned Palace's respect last season when Hartlepool gave them a League Cup scare by drawing in the North-East before succumbing at Selhurst Park. "We gave them the fright of their lives up here," he said. "Obviously they have expensive players like Geoff Thomas but we are playing well and are full of confidence. Anything could happen, and it would be nice to do what Middlesbrough [who lost to Palace last week] could not."

Visits to Selhurst used to be regular for Dean Emerson,

Hartlepool's former Coventry midfielder player, and John MacPhail, their former Sunderland central defender. They will not be overawed by Palace, and neither should Brian Honour, another midfielder player and regularly United's player of the season.

One man whose experience will be missed, though, is Martin Hodge, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Leicester City goalkeeper. His absence offends Steven Jones, 19, the biggest game of his career against forwards of the calibre of Chris Armstrong.

Palace's £1.5 million acquisition from Millwall.

One player Jones will not have to contend with, though, is Gareth Southgate, who broke a toe in the Boxing day victory over Wimbledon and who will be out of action for five weeks.

Jones will want to impress in front of the *Match of the Day* cameras. Such attention is rare for a team normally eclipsed by its neighbours, Middlesbrough and Sunderland.

Glamour apart, the club where Brian Clough cut his

managerial teeth could do with a cup run. On January 20, the Royal Court of Justice will hear an application from a Surrey firm to wind up Hartlepool over a £4,000 bill for dugouts, while Cleveland County Council is demanding £49,000 in outstanding police charges.

Although Murray insists that defeat would not spell financial calamity, a win would be extremely welcome. Palace will be feeling anything but tomorrow. "I hope the wind hails and the rain lashes," Saville said.

## YACHTING

## Leading crews race towards finish of second stage

BY BARRY PICKTHALL

IT IS 42 days since the ten-strong British Steel Challenge fleet set out from Rio de Janeiro and, for the two leading crews aboard Nuclear Electric and Commercial Union, there are just two more days before they reach Hobart, the finish of the second stage of the round-the-world race. Some storms ran out weeks ago, but most crews held something back to celebrate the new year.

Richard Tudor and his crew on British Steel II, who reached Chatham Island earlier today, missed new year's eve altogether thanks to a quirk in the timeline which boxes this lonely Pacific outpost. But they still celebrated in a pub near the quay.

The British Steel crew intended to refuel and continue to Wellington, New Zealand, some 500 miles away, where they will collect a temporary mast to improve their jury rig and sail to Hobart where a new mast will arrive on Janu-

ary 12 in time for the third stage to Cape Town.

The battle between Group 4 Securitas and Pride of Tees-side proved too much for Mike Golding, the Group 4 skipper, whose yacht has suffered two rig failures. He broke off the duel yesterday. "Racing in such close confines forces competitors to push the yachts to, and sometimes beyond their limits," he said. "With our various jury rigs on the bottlescrews, pushing the yacht is a real test for me."

LEADING POSITIONS (at 1500 GMT yesterday, with miles to Hobart): 1. Nuclear Electric (J. Chatterton), 460 miles; 2. Commercial Union (J. Chatterton), 522 miles; 3. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 558 miles; 4. Pride of Tees-side (M. Golding), 586 miles; 5. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles; 6. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles; 7. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles; 8. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles; 9. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles; 10. Group 4 Securitas (M. Golding), 586 miles.

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David Miller looks ahead to some of the events that will capture the sporting imagination in 1993

# Much to be learnt from Redgrave's pulling power

It is unlikely that the undivided attention of the sporting world will be focused, at the end of August 1993, on the little town of Roudnice in what, until yesterday, was Czechoslovakia. Yet one of the most remarkable champions not only of 1992 but, I would suggest, of all time, will be bidding for his seventh world title. If you include three Olympic gold medals.

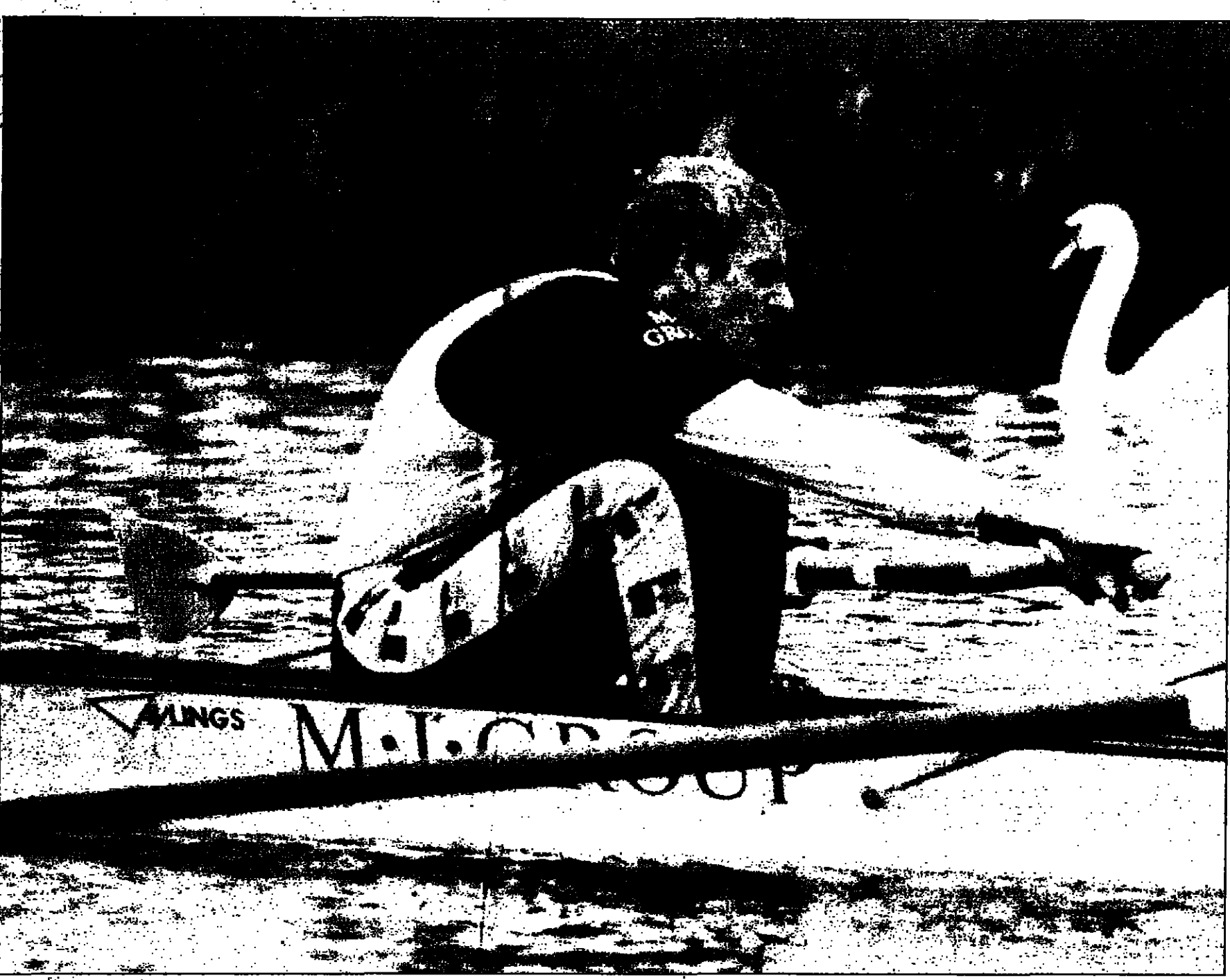
Steve Redgrave, by then 31, is a physiological and competitive phenomenon. It has yet to be determined which event he will contest in the world rowing championships (August 30 to September 5) because Matthew Pinsent, his young partner in the coxed pairs triumph at Banyoles last summer, is busy as president of the Oxford eight for the next three months. It would be fascinating if Jürgen Gröbler, Britain's national coach from former East Germany, conceived the possibility of amalgamating Redgrave and Pinsent with the Searle brothers, the winners of the Olympic coxed pairs with Garry Herbert, in a four.

Rowing, which even in the era of commercialisation exists on a shoestring, remains one of the truest of sports, amateur in spirit yet with levels of fitness and dedication that would make some paratroopers wilt. It was wholly appropriate that our rowers won the BBC sports team award for 1992. The Searles' victory over the redoubtable Italians was as thrilling as Linford Christie's in the 100 metres, and I hope that sponsors can be found to maintain the impetus in a sport with a tradition that stretches over two centuries.

There is no question in my mind that the greatest performer of the year ending was either Redgrave, Nick Faldo, with the kind of concentration you associate with the Cventish laboratory, or Sally Gunnell, with Britain's second Olympic track gold medal by a woman. Redgrave and his colleagues epitomise a particular kind of British quality that has no basis in material reward; their triumphs and example should be nurtured.

A week before the rowing begins, the world athletics championships in Stuttgart will be concluded (August 14 to 22), and heaven knows what horrors of controversy will attend them. The veteran Christie's memorable victory in Barcelona is unlikely to be repeated in Stuttgart — whether or not Lewis is there this time — though Barcelona's nine seconds-plus will be establishing for him, on and off the track, a stable fortune that Redgrave will never know.

And therein lies a problem that threatens to destroy athletics as we have known it. The demand for prize-money in the sport, led predominantly by American agents and their performers, poses a crisis equivalent to that faced by tennis 20 years ago: a crisis that may be beyond the wit of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) to control.



Competitive phenomenon: Redgrave will be looking to add to his collection of titles at the world rowing championships in Roudnice in September

This itself may be overshadowed by the other imponderable: how the IAAF will handle the legal challenge on drugs by suspended competitors such as Butch Reynolds, Katrin Krabbe and Jason Livingston.

Athletics is being devoured by its own commercial developments, and there are the gravest misgivings about its future; not least, whether 1993 will see a split between the world governing body and the American national federation that potentially jeopardises the status of the main sport of the century Olympic Games in Atlanta.

The public, of course, cares little for committee-room legislation. British interest in Stuttgart will rest not only on Gunnell, McColgan, Backley and Grindley, a discovery at 400 metres, but on Steve Smith, the 19-year-old Liver-

pool Harrier. Smith's high jump of 2.37 metres in winning the world junior championships last autumn was not only three centimetres better than the winning jump in Barcelona — where he had finished twelfth — but a Commonwealth record.

Three weeks after the United States will be defending the Ryder Cup at The Belfry (September 24-26), having tremulously regained it when Bernhard Langer unacceptably missed his last putt of the last match at Kiawah Island. Faldo, whose status in golf is steadily surpassing that of any modern player bar Nicklaus or the volatile Ballesteros, will be determined to improve on his contribution in 1991.

Faldo has revealed that when, last time, he was excluded from the Saturday afternoon foursummers after his morning defeat with David Gifford, he did not "disappear" in a huff but was busy practising with David Leadbetter, his coach, for three hours. No

Carlo (September 23) on the host city for the 2000 Olympic Games. Contrary to media perception at home, Manchester may emerge as an acceptable middle choice between Beijing and Sydney, thereby generating an immense social, economic and sporting uplift not just for the North-West but the whole of Britain.

The year's opening "major", as ever, is the five nations' championship, in two weeks' time. England v France and Scotland v Ireland; but the focal point of rugby union will be the British Isles tour of New Zealand (May 22-July 3). Such tours are the equivalent of polar expeditions in the personal experience of the players, though the selection and success — or lack of it — has

traditionally tended to be random. Geoff Cooke, the manager, and Ian McCoschan, the coach, may signal a new era of co-ordination.

Only three modern tours have been victorious: Carwyn James's remarkable side of Edwards, John, Gerald Davies, Duckham, and Gibson (New Zealand, 1971), McBride's team in South Africa (1974) and that in Australia four years ago. Rugby form is so variable that players unimagined in January become spearheads by mid-summer — Mike Tegg, for example, in Australia in 1989. Who is to say that Ian Hunter, the Northampton full back cum England wing, or Mike Rayer, the Cardiff full back, will not be intimidating the world champions of 1987 by June?

In mid-February, the British Steel Challenge contenders will

start the third of four legs around the world, from Hobart to Cape Town. It has been amusing to see the froth of envy and chagrin induced among my professional yachting colleagues — though not Barry Pickthall in these columns — by the courage and *savoir-faire* of the amateur crews in the icy Southern Ocean. These novices have dissolved the deep sea myth of exclusivity in the sport, much as Clare Francis and other women did.

The Hobart departure comes in the middle of the second Test match between India and England, in Madras (February 11 to 15), with the cricket public invariably confronted by the ghoul-ish conundrum of whether the unfortunate Graham Gooch will lose his wife and gain his century of centuries. That is pressure in the sporting world, and we wish the England captain well.

The selectors, absurdly brow-beaten over their admittedly strange decision to omit Gower — though what if there had been public meetings every time Matthews, Greaves or Hoddle was left out of the England football team? — are looking for an opening partner for Gooch for the summer series against Australia, and any bowlers of reliable Test mien. Tufnell, on Indian pitches, could open the door on a long career.

If athletics is in a mess, so is English football, though not quite as bad. The brave new Premier League is heading for a thrillingly average contest for both title and relegation, but continues, with 22 clubs, to throttle the British international teams and, with an absurd three-day weekend, to suffocate the television viewers.

Rangers alone, with McCoist alight, fly the British flag in the European Cup. Scotland and England sit uncertainly in their World Cup qualifying groups, while Jack Charlton's Irish lads lead theirs. Graham Taylor does his credibility no good by defending the indefensible — his substitution of Lineker in his final match — and is in danger of finding himself equally dependent on Gascoigne. England's summer tour in the United States (June 9 to 19) promises to test both manager and players.

Somewhere, as the calendar's pages turn, we hope that a world champion on paper will become a champion in reality. Lennox Lewis. The holder by default of the World Boxing Council heavy-weight title could become Britain's single most acclaimed sporting hero of the year. You have to wonder, however, whether Frank Maloney, Lennox's amiable East End manager, can keep the heads of the pair of them above water in a sea of negotiations infested by such sharks as Don King and Dan Duva, not to mention the icy smile, Mickey Duff.

May my readers escape sales- fever and witness some scintillating events in a year of considerable promise.

Rowing remains one of the truest of sports, amateur in spirit yet with levels of fitness and dedication that would make some paratroopers wilt

## CRICKET: WEST INDIES MAY RING THE CHANGES AFTER SECOND-INNINGS SURRENDER

### Australia's unbeaten Test year

DESPITE losing the World Cup final and a Test series to Pakistan, England enjoyed a good year in international cricket in 1992. They won more Tests than they lost and, with 13 victories in 18 matches, had clearly the best limited-overs record. Australia were the only country to be unbeaten in Tests during the year.

The one-day record of Pakistan, the World Cup winners, was surprisingly poor: they were beaten 13 times in 28 games. There were 39 limited-overs matches and 26 Tests in the year.

TEST MATCHES 1992

	P	W	L	D	%
Australia	18	13	4	0	50.00
England	18	13	4	0	50.00
India	21	12	8	1	37.50
New Zealand	18	11	6	0	33.33
South Africa	18	11	6	0	33.33
West Indies	18	11	6	0	33.33
Zimbabwe	18	11	6	0	33.33

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONALS

	P	W	L	D	%
England	18	13	4	0	72.22
India	21	12	8	1	57.14
New Zealand	18	11	6	0	55.00
South Africa	18	11	6	0	55.00
West Indies	18	11	6	0	55.00
Zimbabwe	18	11	6	0	55.00

### Hooper likely to be dropped

Sydney: Australia's 139-run victory in the second Test match is expected to cause significant bloodletting in the West Indian camp before the third Test starts here tomorrow.

Australia opened up a 1-0 lead in the five-Test series on Wednesday after Shane Warne, the leg spinner, demolished the tourists' batting order with 7-52.

The West Indies forfeited their last nine wickets for only 76 runs in a little over two hours and changes are ready to be made, with Carl Hooper, the all-rounder, and David Williams, the wicketkeeper, the likely casualties.

Hooper is causing most concern and Richie Richardson, confirmed the talented Guyanese place was under threat. The manner of Hooper's demise was disconcerting. He threw away his wicket in the second innings with a wild pull at Warne, after similar debacles in the one-day matches.

"We have got to do some thinking," Richardson said yesterday. "Hooper didn't quite look himself in this match. He's been howling a lot and perhaps he's a bit tired because he hasn't had a match off. Obviously, his performance with the bat is a bit of a concern. Carl has such talent that you expect a bit more from him."

As with Hooper, Waugh's last innings has not matched results. He has scored 10, 20, 38 and 1 in the series and said he realised Australia's victory had given him a one-match reprieve ahead of the discarded Dean Jones and Justin Langer, the promising young Western Australian.

"I felt pretty confident in the first innings in Melbourne and I was pretty annoyed to get out when I did," Waugh said. (APF)

### Cullinan on the shortlist

FROM RICHARD STREETON IN CAPE TOWN

SOUTH Africa could give a first cap to Daryll Cullinan, a batsman, and rely on four fast bowlers in the fourth Test match with India starting here tomorrow. Henry, the left-arm spinner, may be the man left out.

Cullinan's inclusion would strengthen the batting, though South Africa have no intention of sitting on the 1-0 lead in the series gained on Tuesday in Port Elizabeth. Peter Pollock, the chairman of selectors, said they would continue to be positive in their approach.

South Africa believe, however, that four fast bowlers would be sufficient to beat India, as it was earlier in the week. South Africa have never gone into a Test match at Newlands without a specialist spinner.

Searn bowlers, however, have dominated Currie Cup games at the ground this season. Pringle could be the fourth seamer in preference to Schultz.

India could also gamble. Shastrī will have a keyhole operation on his knee, this weekend and Jadeja returns to open. Srivastava, the fast bowler, is also likely to return at the expense of Manjrekar, who has lost form, or Raju, the spinner. Another possibility is to leave out both and include Yadav, the reserve wicketkeeper as a batsman.

□ Durban: Kapil Dev and Sachin Tendulkar have used a newspaper and a cosmetics firm here for 400,000 rand for using a poster of them without their permission, according to the *Star* newspaper yesterday. (APF)

### Stott leaves the path clear for Close

BRYAN Stott, the former Yorkshire opening batsman, has stood down to allow Brian Close a clear run in the elections to the county's new 12-man committee (Martin Seabury writes).

Under the new rules, only one former player can be elected from each of four districts and with Stott's withdrawal, Close, the chairman of the cricket committee, is assured of a place in the central district, as is Phil Sharpe in the east.

Geoff Boycott, however, faces a battle with Bob Platt — once Fred Trueman's new-ball partner — in the west and there are six members competing for the two lay places.

Molly Staines, the only woman to have sat on Yorkshire's committee, Major Tarr, Gerry Flanagan and Dr John Turner oppose Tony Cawdry and Philip Ackroyd, the incumbents, when nominations closed last night.

The new committee will reduce the 23 members representing 17 districts to three each from four areas and

Close admitted a major power struggle between himself and Boycott lies ahead over who runs the club.

"Geoff always has a lot to say but when it comes to taking responsibility he has not always been quite as keen," Close said. "I shall be supporting Bob Platt in what looks like being a very close run thing and an election which is vitally important for the future of Yorkshire."

The results will be announced at the annual meeting on March 6.

## See and enjoy the Tests in Madras and Bombay

- 14 nights, with luxury hotels
- Best available seats at the two Test matches
- Sightseeing and special evenings

Next month you could be in India, sitting in the sun watching England in the second and third Test matches. From the best seats available at the Chepauk ground, Madras, and the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay, you could see the aggressive batting of Gooch, Gatting and Smith, the spin bowling of Tufnell and Embury and the pace of DeFreitas.

Or appreciate the batting skills of Manjrekar and the 19-year-old Tendulkar, the world's leading all-rounder Kapil Dev and the bowling of Kumble and Prabhakar.

Here's how: *The Times*, in association with Kuoni Travel, has organised a splendid 14-night cricket holiday, exclusive to readers.

Among other things, we will fly you to India, settle you in at leading hotels, and take you to and from the matches. And, who knows, you might get your programmes signed by the players, so that you can come back saying: "I was there!"



The Madras ground, venue for the second Test

Here is a brief taste of what we have organised:

### ITINERARY

Tuesday Feb 9 Leave London Heathrow airport for Madras  
Feb 10 Arrive Madras and transfer to the Park Sheraton Hotel for a seven-night stay. Cocktail reception for readers, which will be attended by Peter Ball, who is covering the tour for *The Times*.  
Feb 11-15 See the second Test in Madras.  
Feb 16 Half-day sightseeing tour of Madras.  
Feb 17 Early-morning flight to Bombay and transfer to the Oberoi Towers hotel for a seven-night stay.  
Feb 18 Half-day sightseeing tour of Bombay.  
Feb 19-23 See the third Test in Bombay. After the final day's play, there will be a

farewell cocktail party and dinner at Oberoi Towers.  
Feb 24 Return flight to London, arriving Heathrow later the same morning.

### THE COST

Included in the price of £1,725 per person (sharing a twin-bedded room; single supplement £489).  
Flights with Air India and Indian Airlines, best available seats for the second and third Tests, 14 nights hotel accommodation with breakfast, two half-day sightseeing tours, two cocktail parties and farewell dinner in Bombay, Kuoni travel bag, all coach transfers in air-conditioned coaches, and the services of Kuoni representatives in Madras and Bombay. Not included: travel insurance, visas for India and items of a personal nature.

For further information and reservations for this offer, phone Kuoni Special Tours on 071-499 8636 (Mon-Fri, 9am to 5pm) quoting "The Times offer". An early call is advisable

## RUGBY UNION

# Forward thinking will determine England personnel

BY DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

WHILE England's senior squad toils in Lanzarote today, the management may muse over the philosophical problem of how to play the forthcoming five nations' championship. How, in the sense of style, and also with whom, though the one query obviously impinges on the other.

Take, for example, two players with similar experience, only one of whom is in Lanzarote. Jeff Probyn has 33 caps — four more will make him England's most-capped prop — while Dean Richards won his 34th against Canada and is already England's most capped No. 8. Can England seek their third grand slam in a row, beginning against France at Twickenham on January 16, without either?

Manifestly they believe they can, since Richards was dropped last season and again this, while Probyn was overlooked for the pre-Christmas internationals against Canada and South Africa. Both are mature enough to accept such disappointments, but nobody will question that their competitive edge remains — not after watching their respective displays in the divisional

championship in December. Probyn, at 36, does not have time on his side, but shrugs that off. "I'm playing the way I've always played and hope to for another couple of years," he said. "The selectors know what I can do."

The player who has displaced him, Victor Uboaga, has had little rugby since mid-November because of injury and has yet to offer convincing evidence that he can repeat at international level the dynamism, ball in hand, that he demonstrates for Bath.

On heavy grounds, in indifferent weather, the importance of good scrummaging remains, even though the new laws have reduced the number of scrums per game. In that area, Probyn, who is in Lanzarote, has no peer at tight-head prop. Similarly, the control that Richards offers from No. 8 has yet to be bettered by either Tim Rodber, who displaced him in the championship last season, or Ben Clarke, who was preferred against South Africa.

On a hard ground, in a loose game, Clarke offers qualities that Richards does not have. In the claustrophobia of

the five nations' championship — or indeed in a New Zealand winter — Richards, still only 29, remains the better bet. "If England pick me, I'll play," he says simply. "Having put so much time into rugby over the past 18 months, I have to devote time to my wife and family and job, but I'll always be there."

So we return to the question of style. England have notoriously based their game around set-pieces, but the nature of the game has changed and they are seeking greater pace and power in loose play. In doing so, they should take care not to depart too radically from the fundamentals. Australia's response to the law changes was merely a change in emphasis rather than personnel and they remain the team to beat.

While England's seniors sweat it out in the Canaries, another generation have three days in the more prosaic surroundings of Bisham Abbey. England's student development squad, several of whom will be eligible for the national under-21 tour to Australia in the summer, meets today to prepare for its own international championship, which also begins against France, on January 15. The loss of Chris Clark and Darren O'Leary to the senior squad has enabled Pat Briggs, the student team manager, to bring in Rowan Fuller, the University of Northumbria prop who plays for Newcastle Gosforth, and Spencer Bromley, the rugby wing who studies at Sir John Moore's University in Liverpool. The XV to play the French, the holders of the Student World Cup, will be decided over the weekend.

England Student Internationals: January 16: v France (Cardiff), February 5: v Wales (Llanelli), March 5: v Scotland (venue to be confirmed), March 16: v Ireland (Dublin).

## Bullets try to find US partner for Singleton

BY NICHOLAS HARLING

FOR a club that has had more than its fair share of American players this season, Birmingham Bullets are, surprisingly, entertaining the idea of signing one more before the imminent transfer deadline.

Bullets' exit from the world invitation club championships on Wednesday left the club's coach, David Fisher, convinced of their need for a second American to play alongside Billy Singleton.

After the 6ft 7in New Yorker had collected 30 points in the 99-80 defeat by CSKA Moscow at Crystal Palace, Fisher said: "We need a second American who can consistently score 20 points a game."

His squad's inadequate support for Singleton had been confirmed by the fact that the next two highest-scoring Bullets were Clive Allen and Dave Brown, both with a meagre ten points.

After their mixed fortunes this season, Birmingham might have been forgiven for never inviting another American to play for them, but clearly neither Fisher nor Harry Wrublewski, the club's managing director, has been deterred by the pre-Christmas mishaps with men from the other side of the Atlantic.

Their close-season signings, Carl Rucker and Dave Butler, returned within weeks, having played only one game between them.

Singleton fulfilled expectations as one replacement, but the other one, Kevin Ellis, was dismissed earlier last month.

"Clubs look to Americans to raise the standards of their players, but if they are not doing that, they are not doing their job," Wrublewski said.

Ellis, a guard, went, according to Wrublewski, "because he was not adding anything to the team".



Lone American: Singleton has proved his worth to Birmingham Bullets

## American football deal is off

The tentative agreement between the National Football League and its American football players has fallen apart. An agreement in principle that would have brought liberalised free agency to the league for the first time had been reached last week.

"A number of hard-line owners at the very end insisted upon an increase in the number of years in the deal," Jim Quinn, the players' lawyer, said. "They wanted an additional year and then two years more on the draft, going beyond the terms of agreement."

The Buffalo Bills have announced strict crowd control measures aimed at curbing boisterous supporters at the NFL play-off game against Houston on Sunday. At the team's last home game, against Denver, fans threw snowballs and sparked fights.

## Hendry leads

Snooker: Stephen Hendry, the world champion, who has yet to win a leading title this season, heads an eight-man field for the £52,000 Canal Plus European Challenge at Epemay, France, on January 15 and 16.

## Big challenge

Skating: More than 200 competitors aged between 11 and 18 are expected to compete in the first British junior downhill championships in the Austrian resort of Altenmarkt on Wednesday.

## Under-21s happy

Ice hockey: Great Britain's under-21 team defeated South Korea 7-1 in their opening match in the world junior championship pool C in Esbjerg, Denmark.

## Cold comfort

Skating: The opening of a \$13.3-million indoor speed skating oval in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has persuaded Bonnie Blair, the United States double Olympic champion, to extend her career by two years.

## Scotland lose Edwards

SCOTLAND are likely to be without Neil Edwards, the second row forward, for the five nations' championship (Peter Bills writes). Edwards, a regular in the Scotland second row throughout last season's championship, has torn a disc in his lower back and does not yet know when he will play again.

Edwards, 28, who has been capped five times, has been dogged by injury all season, and had a try-out for Harlequins against Richmond at the start of the week. He finished the match in pain

and has been advised to take a complete rest.

X-rays have shown there is no crack in the vertebrae, but Edwards is suffering pain and stiffness in his back. "I cannot even run at the moment, and I shall not contemplate trying to play on with pain-killing injections," he said. "If I did that, I have been told I would wreck my back completely."

"Even if I played again by mid-February, it would be difficult to force my way back into the Scottish side. I have to set my sights on their tour of Samoa in May."



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DISASTER RELIEF WITHOUT DELAY



The Quiz of the Sporting Year compiled by Keith Pike

# Which rugby player decided to miss a league match so he could fly out for a modelling assignment in Miami?

2: Who scored a hat-trick for Queens Park Rangers against Manchester United at Old Trafford?

3: Concern over which national sporting hero was raised when his trainer said, gingerly, of him: "Normally he's a great eater, but he's off his grub."

4: Who returned after a 32-match absence through injury to score an FA Cup hat-trick for Liverpool?

5: What did Aston Villa announce they were going to use to improve the appearance of the Villa Park pitch?

6: Which company announced a three-year, £1 million extension to its contract to sponsor the Boat Race?

7: Which former world champion and record-holder announced her retirement from athletics because of a shoulder injury?

8: Who was banned by the International Tennis Federation from competing in the Barcelona Olympics because she had refused to play in a Federation Cup tie?

9: Which jockey was stripped of six winners for riding with a 3lb allowance to which he was not entitled?

10: Who reached her fourth consecutive grand slam tennis tournament final at Melbourne?

11: Who won the MVP as the Washington Redskins beat the Buffalo Bills to win Super Bowl XXVII?

12: Which football club did Eric Cantona walk out on after a six-day trial?

13: Britain were beaten 5-0 in the Davis Cup by which country?

14: Which bowler became only the second to take 400 Test wickets?

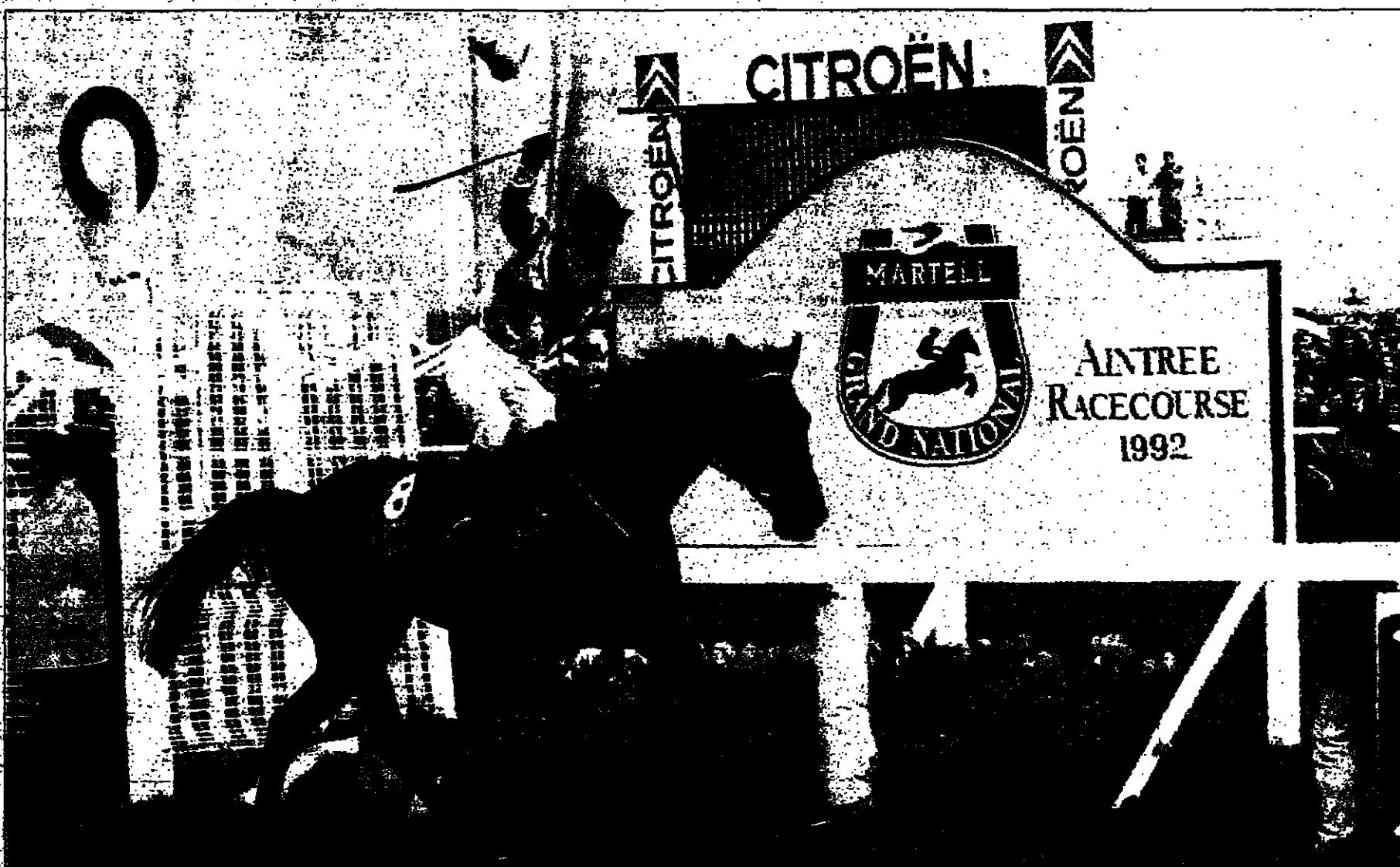
15: Who was dismissed as manager of Newcastle United to pave the way for Kevin Keegan's return?

16: Who carried the flag for Britain at the Winter Olympics opening ceremony in Albertville?

17: Which England fast bowler was seriously injured in the final Test match against New Zealand?

18: Which England rugby union player was given cash compensation for injuries received during the World Cup?

19: Which Liverpool player was charged with misconduct after television captured him elbowing a



Question A: Who rode Party Politics to victory in the Grand National at Aintree?

Bristol Rovers player during an FA Cup tie?

20: Which two teams contested the first game in the cricket World Cup?

21: Which snooker player scored a maximum 147 in the British Open at Derby?

22: Which Scotland player announced his retirement from international rugby union?

23: Nigel Mansell won the opening race of the 1992 Formula One motor racing championship. Where?

24: Who took four wickets in seven balls to help England beat Australia in the cricket World Cup?

25: Cool Ground's victory in the Cheltenham Gold Cup was overshadowed by the controversial tactics employed by which horse?

26: Which first division football club manager threatened to punish

poor performances with tickets to "the most boring play in London"?

27: Which Australian cricketer rejected the chance to become Yorkshire's first overseas player?

28: England, already through to the cricket World Cup semi-finals, lost their final round-robin game by nine runs. To whom?

29: Who announced he was retiring from international cricket after taking 376 wickets for West Indies?

30: Fifa broke new ground by announcing an indoor venue for the 1994 football World Cup finals in the United States. In which city is the Silverdome?

31: Which owner of both a Derby and Grand National winner died at the age of 97?

32: Who was voted man of the match in Pakistan's 22-run victory over England in the cricket World Cup final?

33: Which two American golfers were fined for playing the last round of The Players Championship in Florida in 2hr 3min?

34: Who resigned as coach in the wake of France's Davis Cup defeat by Switzerland?

35: Which financially troubled football club had its manager, Theo Foley, and nine players dismissed by the administrator appointed to run it?

36: Who took over the manager's duties at Anfield when Graeme Souness was admitted to hospital for a heart bypass operation?

37: Which horse was made favourite for both the Kentucky and Epsom Derbies after a breathtaking victory in his seasonal reappearance in France?

38: Which former Wimbledon champion revealed he had the Aids virus, HIV?

39: Which British golfer shared the lead after the second round of the Masters in Augusta?

40: Fred Couples won the Masters. Who was the leading British finisher?

41: Liverpool reached the FA Cup final. Which club did they beat on penalties in a semi-final replay?

42: To which country was the 1995 rugby World Cup awarded?

43: Who made his first first-class appearance in Durham's first first-class match?

44: Who beat Cornwall, the holders, in the final of the ADT rugby union county championship?

45: Who knocked Steve Davis out in the first round of the world professional snooker championship in Sheffield?

46: Who took five wickets for 16 runs as Essex were dismissed for 61 in cricket's Benson and Hedges Cup?

47: Who compiled only the second maximum 147 break in the history of the world professional snooker championship?

48: Who scored a dropped goal in extra time to give Bath the rugby union Pilkington Cup with victory over Harlequins in the final?

49: Who recovered from a 14-8 deficit to beat Jimmy White 18-14 in the world professional snooker championship final?

50: Who was named English rugby union's player of the year?

51: Which former Formula One champion was badly injured in practice for the Indianapolis 500?

52: Who went missing after being omitted from the Liverpool team to play Sunderland in the FA Cup final?

53: Who scored ten tries for Wigan in their 74-6 rugby league victory over Leeds?

54: Oxford University's cricketers gained their first victory over a county side for 18 years. Against whom?

55: Which golfer had to be detained in hospital after being bitten by a snake at Wentworth?

56: Who scored the goal in the final at Wembley which won the European Cup for Barcelona against Sampdoria?

57: Which golfer was forced to withdraw from the PGA championship after being hurt in a helicopter crash?

58: Two uncapped bowlers were selected in the England squad for the first Test match against Pakistan. Who were they?

59: Who announced a return to first-class cricket with Middlesex after five years to help them overcome injury problems?

60: Dr Devous won the Epsom Derby. Who were the jockey and trainer?

61: Who top-scored for England with 190 in the weather-affected drawn Test match at Edgbaston?

62: Kent and Hampshire won through to the final of the Benson and Hedges Cup. Who were the beaten semi-finalists?

63: England's first match in the European football championship finals ended in a goalless draw. Against whom?

64: Scotland's campaign started in a 1-0 defeat. Against whom?

65: Who won his first major golf title in the US Open at Pebble Beach?

66: Holland lost 5-4 on penalties to Denmark in the semi-finals of the European football championship. Who missed the vital penalty?

67: Jeremy Bates got through to the second round in the men's singles at Wimbledon by beating the No. 7 seed. Who?

68: Bates's run at Wimbledon continued. Who did he beat in the second round?

69: Bates's run at Wimbledon was ended. By whom?

70: Which Pakistan batsman scored 205 runs on the first day of the third Test match at Old Trafford?

71: Which cricket team set a Sunday league record by recording its ninth win in nine games?

72: The fourth day of the Third Test at Old Trafford ended in controversy with Aqib Javed and Javed Miandad involved in a dispute with which umpire?

73: Aqib Javed was fined half his match fee by the ICC match referee. Who was he?

74: Nigel Mansell recorded his 28th grand prix win, at Silverstone. Whose British record did he beat?

75: Who was the leading British golfer after the first round of the Open Championship with a 65?

76: Who finished second to Nick Faldo in the Open Championship at Muirfield?

77: Which Kent bowler took six wickets for one run in 17 balls in a county championship game against Somerset?

78: Which athlete was warned he was in breach of the Olympic charter by acting as a journalist at the Games?

79: Who won Britain's first medal at the Games, a silver in the men's light-heavyweight judo?

80: Who won Britain's first gold medal?

81: Which British sprinter was sent home from the Games after failing a drugs test?

82: Who coxed Greg and Jonny Searle to Olympic rowing gold?

83: Which Moroccan athlete was disqualified after winning the 10,000 metres but later reinstated?

84: Which Briton won his second bronze medal in archery?

85: Who broke Ed Moses's nine-year-old world record for the men's 400 metres hurdles to win gold?

86: Pakistan needed to score two runs to beat England by ten wickets in the final Test match, at the Oval. Who bowled the one ball?

87: Which retired cricketer was summoned from the press box to help injury-hit Leicestershire for their NatWest Trophy semi-final against Essex?

88: Which Pakistan bowler signed a three-year contract with Somerset?

89: Which football club announced it would refuse to cooperate with BSkyB in its first Premier League live match?

90: Who won his first major golf championship by winning the US PGA title?

91: Who became the most expensive full back in British football history when he joined Manchester City from Wimbledon for £2.5 million?

92: Which golfer sunk a 100ft putt to secure victory in the English Open at The Belfry?

93: Who beat Leicestershire by eight wickets at Lord's to win the NatWest Trophy final?

94: Who was confirmed as Yorkshire cricket club's next overseas player in succession to Sachin Tendulkar?

95: Which Scotland football player was sent off for handball during their 3-1 World Cup defeat in Switzerland?

96: Which county scored 440 to beat Derbyshire, the third highest fourth-innings score to win a championship match?

97: Which two tennis players retained their US Open singles titles?

98: Which two overseas players finished top of the first-class cricket batting and bowling averages?

99: Which former England captain announced his retirement from first-class cricket because of a knee injury?

100: Who was appointed the Australia rugby union captain for their 13-match tour of Ireland and Wales?

101: Which third division side drew 4-4 against Liverpool at Anfield in a Coca-Cola Cup tie?

102: Who did Jimmy Connors beat in an exhibition tennis game to win \$500,000?

103: Which family announced it was cutting back on its string of racehorses in this country?

104: Which Dutch player announced his retirement from international football?

105: Who announced he would be returning from France to play rugby union for Wasps?

106: Who did Nick Faldo beat in the final of golf's World Match Play Championship?

107: Which horse died after falling down an artificial bank at the Horse of the Year Show?

108: Who scored England's goal in the 1-1 draw against Norway in the World Cup?

109: Which racehorse owner announced plans for a one-day strike over the sport's financial crisis?

110: Who did Sheffield Wednesday have sent off in a UEFA Cup defeat in Germany?

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## NOVEMBER

115: Lennox Lewis knocked out Donovan "Razor" Ruddock at Earls Court. In what round?

116: Who resigned as Ireland's rugby union coach in the wake of their 42-17 defeat by Australia?

117: Clive Norling, the rugby union referee, began a coaching career with which Welsh club?

118: Who became the first black man to play Test cricket for South Africa?

119: Which racecourse was the venue for the first National Hunt fixture to be staged in this country on a Sunday?

120: Which South African announced his retirement from international rugby union after their defeat at Twickenham?

121: Paul Gascoigne scored twice in England's 4-0 World Cup victory over Turkey. Who scored the other goals?

122: Which British driver led the Lombard RAC Rally after the second day?

123: Who won the Lombard RAC Rally?

124: Which Luton Town footballer was seriously injured in a road accident?

125: Bath, seven times winners of rugby union's Pilkington Cup, were beaten in the third round. By which team?

126: Who announced the end of his international bowls career?

127: Eric Cantona made his first appearance for Manchester United in a game to honour which former international footballer?

128: Which athlete signed a £500,000 deal to compete in the next three London Marathons?

129: Who scored a six off the last ball of the match as the one-day international between Pakistan and Australia ended in a tie?

130: Who did Nigel Benn beat to retain his WBC super-middleweight title?

131: Who did Williams announce was to be Alain Prost's Formula One partner?

132: Which English referee was dropped from the Rugby Football Union's international panel?

133: Who was named European footballer of the year?

134: Who did Nick Faldo beat in a play-off to win the world golf championship in Jamaica?

135: Which second-division football club had £20,000 worth of assets seized by bailiffs?

136: Which rugby league club inflicted on Wigan their heaviest league defeat for 20 years?

137: Which trainer saddled the first four finishers in the Welsh Grand National?

138: Which retired cricketer was summoned from the press box to help injury-hit Leicestershire for their NatWest Trophy semi-final against Essex?

139: Which Pakistan bowler signed a three-year contract with Somerset?

140: Which football club announced it would refuse to cooperate with BSkyB in its first Premier League live match?

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## RUGBY LEAGUE

## Crucial time as St Helens step up their challenge

BY CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

IF 1993 is to be the year Wigan are finally crowned and only the foolhardy would bet on it at this stage — the resolve of St Helens must reap the maximum benefit from their new year holiday programme, starting at Widnes tonight and in the home game with Leigh on Sunday.

With a four-point advantage at the top of the St Helens Bitter championship, and a backing of fixtures already weighing down Wigan, the composure of the champions might conceivably crack, as their defence did so spectacularly at Knowsley Road last weekend.

An extraordinary 41-6 win was a shot-in-the-arm for St Helens and the game itself. However, away from home, St Helens have still to look wholly convincing. Widnes, in spite of their patchiness this season, are at their most determined at Naughton Park.

The Widnes pack is without Les Holliday, the Great Britain forward, who injured his shoulder in the defeat at Bradford. St Helens will retain an unchanged side should the centre, Gary Connolly (hip injury), and forwards, Jonathan Neill (ankle) and George Mann (leg), pass late fitness checks.

In this afternoon's first division, programme, Leeds are confident of consolidating their place in the top eight

TOP OF TABLE									
Wigan	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts	Widnes	Pts
St Helens	12	10	0	2	326	181	20	Widnes	18
Bradford	12	7	0	5	274	204	14	Leeds	14
Hull	12	7	0	5	258	223	14	Leigh	14
Sheffield	12	7	0	5	226	276	14		

against Salford, who have not played since November 29.

Headingley has become a fortress only St Helens have breached so far, a feat beyond Salford for 16 years.

The Boxing day defeat by Leeds has left third-placed Castleford four points adrift. A home win against Wakefield Trinity is vital if they are to remain in touch.

After the recent dismissal of Roger Millward after a run of three defeats, Halifax have an unenviable first match under temporary coach, Allan Agar, at Sheffield, where the Eagles are unbeaten in six league and cup matches.

Kelvin Skerrett, of Wigan, and Steve McNamara, of Hull, yesterday lost their appeals against suspensions, which means they will miss their clubs' meeting tomorrow in the Regal Trophy semi-final at Central Park. The Hull pack will be missing Ian Marlow, as well as the suspended McNamara and Mark Jones.

The deadline for offers to buy out Swinton, bottom of the second division, has been extended until January 14.

## Time of transition for Czechs and Slovaks

THE political and economic division of Czechs and Slovaks today leaves the former Czechoslovakia's sporting structure in transition. Single Czech-Slovak teams will continue to compete at ice hockey and football for a limited period.

The ice hockey team will remain united until the world championships later this year and the football team will continue to compete for a place in the 1994 World Cup. However, the emerging sports federations of the two new republics have decided to organise domestic competi-

tions, which means that most of the leading football and ice hockey teams will remain in the Czech republic.

The Czech republic will thus take part in the ice hockey world championships, while Slovakia will have to start from the bottom rung, playing for qualification for the lowest C group in October.

In basketball, the Czech men's team and the Slovak women's team have been nominated as the successor teams, relegating the Czech women and Slovak men to lowly qualification dog-fights. (Reuters)



Champion enjoyment: Lewis could pose the biggest threat to Africans

## Lewis hopes Durham proves good omen for later battles

BY DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE international cross country season, so far as it involves Britain, begins in earnest tomorrow without the athletes who have been the most successful British men in the past two world championships, Richard Nerurkar and Eamon Martin. The publicity machine for the County Durham meeting has thus focused for the men's race on Steve Cram, who is training towards competing in the world championship for the first time.

But the mile world record-holder is not likely to provide the most prominent British interference with the line of Africans that will inevitably form at the front of the field. Those in the know will be watching closely the former English champion, Dave Lewis, who is showing something of his old form.

Like Cram, Lewis is now the wrong side of 30, but unlike the once great George, he may yet have his best days ahead. His range of domestic honours makes im-

pressive reading: national titles at the steeplechase, 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres, ten miles road, half-marathon and cross country. But most of those were years ago.

However, when Lewis finished seventh, and first European, in the world half-marathon championship in September, in a time (61min 17sec) which ranked him fourth fastest Briton, the confidence came flooding back. Six weeks later, he was ninth in the New York marathon, his debut at the distance in 2hr 13min 49sec.

Two weeks ago, in Mol, Belgium, Lewis had his first cross country of the season and ran Khalid Skah, the Olympic 10,000 metres champion, to within two seconds. It was a performance that clinched Lewis's place on the Durham payroll.

More significantly, it was one which had him enthusing again. "I know I can make the top five or six in the world cross," Lewis said at the time. No British man has finished

in the top ten since Tim Hutchings was second four years ago.

"I have run probably only three or four cross countries in the past four years," Lewis, 31, noted. Injuries have held him back. Since the second of his two English national victories — in days before the race was devalued and the winner could call himself the true champion of England — Lewis has missed heaps of training.

He lost six months in 1989, three in 1990 and three in 1991. But he is optimistic for tomorrow, though he says his cross country training is in its "embryonic" stage as he looks forward to the world championship in March. "I have had a good 12 months' training and I am enjoying it again," he said. "I can't seem to do anything wrong."

Lynn Jennings, the women's world champion, was forced out of the meeting yesterday when she was taken to hospital to have her appendix removed.

JANUARY: 1: Jeremy Gunt. 2: Dennis Bailey. 3: Ginger McCain on Red Rum. 4: John Barnes. v Crews Alexandra. 5: Green sand. 6: Beefeater Gin. 7: Fatima Whitbread. 8: Gabriela Sabatini. 9: Adrian Maguire. 10: Monica Sele. 11: Mark Ryplen.

FEBRUARY: 12: Sheffield Wednesday. 13: France. 14: Kapil Dev. 15: Oswald Ardiles. 16: Wilf O'Reilly. 17: David Lawrence. 18: Mike Teague. 19: Dean Saunders. 20: Australia and New Zealand. 21: James Wattana. 22: David Sole.

MARCH: 23: Kyalami. South Africa. 24: Ian Botham. 25: Golden Freeze. 26: Joe Kinnear. of Wimbledon. 27: Craig McDermott. 28: Zimbabwe. 29: Malcolm Marshall. 30: Detroit. 31: Jim Joel. 32: Wasim Akram. 33: John Daly and Mark Calaverchia.

APRIL: 34: Yannick Noah.

35: Northampton Town. 36: Ronnie Moran. 37: Arzi. 38: Arthur. 39: Ian Woosnam. 40: Nick Faldo. 41: Portmouth. 42: South Africa. 43: John Glendenen. 44: Lancashire. 45: Peter Ebdon. 46: Phil DeFreitas. of Lancashire. 47: Jimmy White.

MAY: 48: Stuart Barnes. 49: Stephen Hendry. 50: Will Carling. 51: Nelson Piquet. 52: Mike Hooper. 53: Martin Offiah. 54: Middlesex. 55: David Feherty. 56: Ronald Koeman. 57: Christy O'Connor Jr. 58: Tim Munton and Ian Salisbury.

JUNE: 59: Phil Edmonds. 60: John Reid and Peter Chapple-Hyam. 61: Alec Stewart. 62: Somerset and Surrey. 63: Denmark. 64: Holland. 65: Tom Kite. 66: Marco van Basten. 67: Michael Chang. 68: Javier Sanchez. 69: Guy Forget.

JULY: 70: Aamer Sohail.

71: Middlesex. 72: Roy Palmer. 73: Conrad Hunne. 74: Jackie Stewart. 75: Ian Woosnam. 76: John Cook. 77: Martin McGuire. 78: Carl Lewis. 79: Ray Stevens. 80: Chris Boardman. in the 4,000 metres pursuit cycling.

AUGUST: 81: Jason Livingston. 82: Garry Herbert. 83: Khalid Skah. 84: Simon Terry. 85: Kevin Young. 86: Mark Ramprakash. 87: Jonathan Agnew. 88: Mushqat Ahmed. 89: Queens Park Rangers. 90: Nick Price. of Zimbabwe. 91: Terry Phelan.

SEPTEMBER: 92: Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina. 93: Northamptonshire. 94: Richie Richardson. 95: Richard Gough. 96: Essex. 97: Stefan Edberg and Monica Seles. 98: Salim Malik and Courtney Walsh. 99: Chris Cowdrey. 100: Michael Lynagh. 101: Chesterfield. 102: Martina Navratilova.

OCTOBER: 103: the Mak-

## Kribensis retirement adds to Shaikh Mohammed's sadness

BY RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

KRIBENSIS, who carried the colours of Shaikh Mohammed to victory in the Triumph and Champion Hurdles, has probably run his last race.

The prospect of retirement beckons after a lacklustre display in the Christmas Hurdle at Kempton on Monday — a race he won in 1988 and 1989 — when he trailed in 30 lengths behind Mighty Mogul.

Unless Kribensis starts to show some of the sparkle at home, his career will be over.

Michael Stoute, trainer of the nine-year-old, said yesterday: "I didn't like what I saw at Kempton. He really was not very competitive. We scooped him after the race and he was all right. Physically he appears fine but plans for the future are certainly shelved."

"We will prepare him for one of those Champion Hurdle trials and see how he thinks."

"He's been a very good

servant and you don't want to see a horse that has won two Christmas Hurdles, the Triumph and the Champion running like he did at Kempton."

Anthony Stroud, racing manager to Shaikh Mohammed, spoke in similar vein. "We are at present thinking over his future. He may, possibly, have one more run depending on how he goes, but if he doesn't perform up to his ability either before or in that race he will retire."

"He doesn't owe us anything and we don't want to keep dragging him round when he obviously is not as good as he was."

Kribensis won the Champion Hurdle in 1990, but did not race the following season due to problems with broken blood vessels. Last season, he ran only twice and was beaten on both occasions.

Following the death of Royal Gait in Ireland on Wednes-

day, the news concerning Kribensis completes a miserable 48 hours for Shaikh Mohammed. No owner has more reason to be thankful 1992 is over. His fortunes can only improve in 1993.

A post mortem was being carried out yesterday on Royal Gait, who carried the Shaikh's maroon and white silks to victory in last season's Champion Hurdle. His remains will be buried at Kildangan Stud.

On a more optimistic note, Royal Derby is set to go chasing within the next fortnight. Neville Callaghan's eight-year-old won 16 races in five seasons over hurdles after being bought out of a Windsor seller on the Flat.

"He schooled for the first time ten days ago and seems to have taken to fences pleasingly," Callaghan said yesterday. "He may be a little bit on the small side for a chaser but he's got a big heart and he's very sound."

## 2.00 FORD MOVIES CHASE

(£2,217: 2m 41 110yd) (16)

1-3PT BONE OF DUTY 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT ARTIST 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT CRAFTY CHAMP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT DREAM 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT FLYING 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 12-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 13-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 14-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 15-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 16-4PT LUCK 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East.

## THUNDERER

1.00 Irish Day, 1.30 Split of Kibris, 2.00 Shannon Glen, 2.30 Times Lad, 3.00 Rain-N-Sun, 3.30 Chief Cat.

RICHARD EVANS: 2.30 The Green Stuff.

## GOING: GOOD TO SOFT (CHASE COURSE): SOFT (HURDLES)

1.00 HUNTERSTONE MOVIES HURDLE

(£1,982: 2m 20 yds) (12)

1-4PT SWEET SHIRAZ 15 (5.5) P. Cusack 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 12-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East.

## 1.30 NEW YEAR MOVIES HANDICAP CHASE

(£1,941: 2m 10 yds) (12)

1-4PT SWEET SHIRAZ 15 (5.5) P. Cusack 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East. 12-4PT SWIFT TOP 24 (5.5) J. McManis 7-11-11. S. East.

## COURSE SPECIALISTS

TRANSFERS: Mrs J. Phipps, 25 winners from 75 runners, 34.2%; M. J. Phipps, 5 from 20, 25.0%; P. Cusack, 3 from 12, 25.0%; J. Phipps, 4 from 17, 23.5%; A. Turner, 4 from 25, 16.0%; J. Edwards, 5 from 20, 25.0%.

JOCKEYS: R. Sapp, 3 winners from 25 rides, 11.2%; (Only qualified).

William Hill offer only 5-4 on about Michael Roberts retaining his Flat jockey's title. Pat Eddery is the even second favourite.

## 2.30 WHISTON HANDICAP CHASE

(£2,490: 2m 11 yds) (11)

1-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East.

## 3.00 PARSLEY MOVIES CLAIMING HURDLE

(£1,772: 2m 41 110yd) (16)

1-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 12-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East.

## 3.30 GLEBE HANDICAP HURDLE

(£2,180: 3m 11 yds) (11)

1-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East.

## 3.30 GLEBE HANDICAP HURDLE

(£2,180: 3m 11 yds) (11)

1-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 2-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 3-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 4-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 5-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 6-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 7-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 8-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 9-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 10-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East. 11-4PT THE GREEN STUFF 11 (5.5) J. Phipps 7-11-11. S. East.

## CYCLING

BY PETER BRYAN

## Doubts remain for Douce

FOR a rider who has won the British Open cyclo-cross championship six times in the past ten years, professional Steve Douce, of the Saracen team, is not forecasting a seventh victory at Wolverhampton on Sunday.

But reticence is the nature of the man, who says that confidence comes to him only once the starting gun has fired. "He has not been beaten in Britain by a home rider this season; his one defeat was inflicted last month by Mike Kluge, of Germany, who won the world professional title in Leeds last year."

Contributing to Douce's doubt is that the Wolverhampton circuit, based on Aldersley Stadium, is not his favourite. "The route requires a lot of single-file riding which can be frustrating if someone falls off in front of you," he says.

Nor is he enamoured of the amount of running demanded, something there could be plenty of with this week's low temperatures forecast to improve. That could leave the circuit a quagmire, with three other races on the programme before the "open".

Douce is the choice of David Baker, the champion, for gold.

Baker now prefers to concentrate on mountain bike races and it seems that he attracts a heavy chest cold at championship time. This year is no exception.

Roger Hammond, Britain's junior world champion, who makes his senior debut on Sunday, had a heavy fall yesterday in training when his front wheel collapsed. He was taken to hospital with injuries to the head and wrist.

Hammond had just completed the last of four circuits and it was not known last night whether he would recover in time for Sunday.

## WORD-WATCHING

NEWDIGATE (b) An English verse prize at Oxford founded by Roger Newdigate (1719-1806), MP for Oxford University in 1805, or the poetry associated with the prize. The only memorable verse to come out of it was Dean Burgon's "Match me such marvel save in Eastern clime, / A rose-red city half as old as time." Itself an echo of Samuel Rogers. "So far he seemed to have done nothing in life except win the Newdigate."

NEWAR (c) A member of one of the castes of Nepal, of Mongol or partly Mongol origin, so Newar, a language of partly Tibetan origin spoken by the Newars. "The Newars do not like anyone to die in their houses, so they turn the dying outside on mats."

NOCEUR (a) A reveller, rake, libertine; one who stays up late at night, from the French. "The French noceur is only too pleased to show himself in the company of some well-known horizontal."

NEWCASTLE (b) The eponym of a classical scholarship at Eton College, established there in 1825 by Henry Pelham-Clinton, fifth duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme (1811-64). Harold Nicholson: "I feel as if I had got a fourth prize in scripture when I should have liked the Newcastle."

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE The diversionary sacrifice 1 Bxf5! leads to 1... Qx5 2 Qc7 mate.

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# Nicholson can embellish fine week with notable double

DAVID Nicholson can crown an excellent week by saddling a double with Beauchamp Grace (12.45) and Baydon Star (2.30) at his local course, Cheltenham, today.

Nicholson must have been delighted with Mighty Mogul's impressive winning performance in the Bona Vista Christmas Hurdle at Kempton on Monday, and now Baydon Star can take a second stage in the Philip Cornes Spa Hurdle.

Baydon Star, who may represent Nicholson in the Ladbrokes at Leopardstown on Saturday week, has the Shyres' Hurdle at the Cheltenham festival in March as his long-term objective.

Like Mighty Mogul, Baydon Star has not stopped improving this term. Unbeaten in four outings since making his seasonal reappearance at Ascot in October, this exciting six-year-old made short work of beating Corrin Hill and Flewn at the Berkshire track early last month.

Mary Reaveley's Ambuscade will prove a good test for Baydon Star over today's extended trip. A most consistent

sort, Ambuscade stays extremely well but may lack sufficient finishing speed to cope with his selection here. Beauchamp Grace, who contest the Steel Plate Ralph Robbins Memorial Trial Hurdle, won many admirers with a sparkling debut over today's course when she beat Martin Pipe's Robbing by six lengths. Pipe fields Mobana against her today, but this hardy filly may not have fully recovered from her exertions against Dure To Dream at Pipe's memorable Chesham meeting on Monday.

Great Max was a credible second to Gaveto at Newcastle in November, but I confidently expect Beauchamp Grace to continue the good work, and she is my pick. Nick Henderson's Mure, a good novice chaser last season, can make a winning reappearance in the Arlington Premier Series Chase qualifier, and the Lambourn trainer can also collect the Painswick Novices' Hurdle with his

Towster scorer Irish Bay. Goodshot Rich, trained by Charlie Brooks, can complete a treble in the BBC Radio Gloucestershire Conditional Jockeys' Handicap Chase after frost denied him what looked a winning opportunity at Stratford on Tuesday.

Brooks also saddles his Haydock winner All Jeff for the stammingest A S W Handicap Chase, but give

slight preference for the Michael Hammond-trained Shoon Wind. The Yorkshire raider, a thorough stayer, will relish this extended four-mile trip.

At Windsor, Muse, who blantly failed to get three miles at Ascot last time out, tries to recoup the losses in an interesting line-up for the Chevaly Park Stud New Year's Day Hurdle.

This limited handicap has attracted some notable performers, not least Jungle Knife and Lir And Load, who looks well weighted on earlier form at Ascot with David Elsworth's contender and can gain his revenge.

Henrietta Knight can saddle a winner at this meeting with Oats Regrets (3.40).

At Exeter, Simon Sherwood's Irish retd Midnight Caller can extend his winning run in the David Garratt Memorial Challenge Trophy. Leicester passed an inspection yesterday, and the John Edwards-trained Times Lad, who left when going well in the lead at Doncaster last time out, can get the better of The Green Stuff in the Wigston Handicap Chase.

Hammond can collect with Shoon Wind.

Long handicap: 12.10 to 12.15, 12.15 to 12.20, 12.20 to 12.25, 12.25 to 12.30, 12.30 to 12.35, 12.35 to 12.40, 12.40 to 12.45, 12.45 to 12.50, 12.50 to 12.55, 12.55 to 13.00, 13.00 to 13.05, 13.05 to 13.10, 13.10 to 13.15, 13.15 to 13.20, 13.20 to 13.25, 13.25 to 13.30, 13.30 to 13.35, 13.35 to 13.40, 13.40 to 13.45, 13.45 to 13.50, 13.50 to 13.55, 13.55 to 14.00, 14.00 to 14.05, 14.05 to 14.10, 14.10 to 14.15, 14.15 to 14.20, 14.20 to 14.25, 14.25 to 14.30, 14.30 to 14.35, 14.35 to 14.40, 14.40 to 14.45, 14.45 to 14.50, 14.50 to 14.55, 14.55 to 15.00, 15.00 to 15.05, 15.05 to 15.10, 15.10 to 15.15, 15.15 to 15.20, 15.20 to 15.25, 15.25 to 15.30, 15.30 to 15.35, 15.35 to 15.40, 15.40 to 15.45, 15.45 to 15.50, 15.50 to 15.55, 15.55 to 16.00, 16.00 to 16.05, 16.05 to 16.10, 16.10 to 16.15, 16.15 to 16.20, 16.20 to 16.25, 16.25 to 16.30, 16.30 to 16.35, 16.35 to 16.40, 16.40 to 16.45, 16.45 to 16.50, 16.50 to 16.55, 16.55 to 17.00, 17.00 to 17.05, 17.05 to 17.10, 17.10 to 17.15, 17.15 to 17.20, 17.20 to 17.25, 17.25 to 17.30, 17.30 to 17.35, 17.35 to 17.40, 17.40 to 17.45, 17.45 to 17.50, 17.50 to 17.55, 17.55 to 18.00, 18.00 to 18.05, 18.05 to 18.10, 18.10 to 18.15, 18.15 to 18.20, 18.20 to 18.25, 18.25 to 18.30, 18.30 to 18.35, 18.35 to 18.40, 18.40 to 18.45, 18.45 to 18.50, 18.50 to 18.55, 18.55 to 19.00, 19.00 to 19.05, 19.05 to 19.10, 19.10 to 19.15, 19.15 to 19.20, 19.20 to 19.25, 19.25 to 19.30, 19.30 to 19.35, 19.35 to 19.40, 19.40 to 19.45, 19.45 to 19.50, 19.50 to 19.55, 19.55 to 20.00, 20.00 to 20.05, 20.05 to 20.10, 20.10 to 20.15, 20.15 to 20.20, 20.20 to 20.25, 20.25 to 20.30, 20.30 to 20.35, 20.35 to 20.40, 20.40 to 20.45, 20.45 to 20.50, 20.50 to 20.55, 20.55 to 21.00, 21.00 to 21.05, 21.05 to 21.10, 21.10 to 21.15, 21.15 to 21.20, 21.20 to 21.25, 21.25 to 21.30, 21.30 to 21.35, 21.35 to 21.40, 21.40 to 21.45, 21.45 to 21.50, 21.50 to 21.55, 21.55 to 22.00, 22.00 to 22.05, 22.05 to 22.10, 22.10 to 22.15, 22.15 to 22.20, 22.20 to 22.25, 22.25 to 22.30, 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## MOTORING

## Will your car pass the tougher MoT?

Last year, six million vehicles failed the test. This year, the figure will rise. Whatever happens, Vaughan Freeman writes, it will cost motorists more

Those beloved fluffy dice and favourite St Christopher medallion dangling from the rear-view mirror and swinging freely across the windscreen may, from today, put your car off the road. Garfield stickers on the front screen, nodding dogs on the parcel shelf, Sharon and Kevin sun visors and imaginatively rearranged number plates which spell out nicknames might also render your vehicle unroadworthy.

From today, new provisions in the MoT car test will make the annual inspection tougher, more wide-ranging and therefore more expensive.

The changes have been introduced to emphasise a vehicle's roadworthiness, as well as to keep the test in line with the latest legislation from the European Community.

An estimated 19 million vehicles went through the test last year, and about six million motorists suffered the disappointment, expense and inconvenience of seeing their vehicle fail.

The usual one-in-three failure rate is almost certain to rise with the new test, which introduces a dozen areas for examination, including strict exhaust emission provisions for diesel-engine vehicles.

The most immediate impact for motorists will be the increased fee, which rises from £21 to £24 to take account of the extra time garages will need to carry out the more rigorous tests.

As well as an end to the badly sited dice, the new test will outlaw bodged do-it-yourself body repairs

that leave so many older vehicles applied in grey body filler and red anti-rust paint. Cars will fail if they have any rusted or damaged bodywork with loose or ill-fitting bolts, rivets or welds and any cracks or corrosion that affect body strength within 30cm of body mountings. Accident damage which has left your car with sharp or rusty edges will also result in a black ball from the MoT tester.

Worries about poor vision through cracked windscreens have led to new controls in this area largely because many motorists are reluctant to replace damaged screens as renewal costs are rarely less than £100. The fluffy-dice fear may sound comical but the transport department is adamant that "a vehicle will fail the test if damage to the windscreen exceeds 10 millimetres in the critical area in front of the driver. Similarly stickers or other obstructions on the windscreen will cause failure if they intrude to a similar extent."

The Retail Motor Industry Federation, which represents 12,000 garages, estimates that the 36 per cent of vehicles that fail every year do so primarily because of faults with their brakes, lights, steering and increasingly, tyres.

Increasing concern about the environment means diesel cars will also now be subject to an emissions test, which was first applied to petrol-engine cars in November 1991. Exhaust systems will be checked, using smoke meters to ensure that they do not exceed EC-agreed emissions levels.

Overlooked details that seem an



irritation rather than a significant problem, such as a rattling driver's seat, will also cause a failure.

The MoT (Ministry of Transport) test was introduced in the 1950s for cars more than ten years old. That age limit has been reduced over the years first to seven and then to the present three years old. At the same time the test has become increasingly stringent and

comprehensive, although it remains essentially a safety check designed to ensure all vehicles are roadworthy.

The extra elements of the test are in addition to existing checks on brakes, steering, tyres and wheels, suspension, chassis, seat belts and driving controls.

The changes are just the first in a range of fresh legislation motorists

can expect in 1993. The government is planning legislation around February to make it illegal to carry an unrestrained child in the front seat of virtually any motor vehicle. Children under three (the present limit is for one-year-old children) travelling in the front seat will have to be restrained by an appropriate child seat (not an adult seat belt). Children younger than

12 and under 4ft 11in will have to use a restraint if a suitable one is available anywhere in the vehicle. At present, children may use a rear seat not fitted with a restraint even if there is a suitable one available in the front seat. In the end, of course, how can motorists complain? All the measures are designed with their safety in mind.

## NEW RULES THE TEST

The revamped test includes the following:

- Field and vision/windcreens: cracks or "stars" in the glass that seriously hinder vision or the action of wipers, including obstacles such as stickers and ornaments, will cause a car to be failed.
- Mirrors: must be in good condition — secure and adjustable — with a driver-side mirror and either an exterior mirror on the passenger's side or an interior mirror.
- Seats: front seats must be secure, not loose and rattling, and have lockable backrests.
- Doors: front doors must be capable of being opened from inside and out; all must close securely.
- Numberplates: must be securely fixed, in good condition and easy to read. Letters and numerals must be correctly placed.
- Lights: lights for rear numberplates must be fitted and working. Cars first used after April 1 1980 must have a rear fog light fitted and working.
- Diesels: diesel-engine cars to be checked for smoke emissions, standards the same as those for commercial vehicles.
- Hazard warning lights: must work with the ignition turned on or off, including the light inside the car that shows the hazard lights are working.
- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN): any car used on or after August 1 1980 must have a VIN visible.
- Fuel tank/pipes: the test will check that the fuel tank and visible pipes are secure and free of leaks.

Sales fell, but rose at the last minute — so there was some hope

Nineteen-ninety-two was Ian McCallister's first full year as chairman of Ford UK and, like everyone else in the British motoring industry, he will shed few tears at its passing, Vaughan Freeman writes.

Surveying the wreckage of an awful year, Mr McCallister said: "This has been the worst I have experienced in all my years in the motor industry." He may have been speaking for the whole industry when he added: "It seems I've been dodging bullets all year — not particularly successfully."

The bullets began flying in January when Ford slashed £6,250 off its high-performance but low-selling Sierra. Crossover, cutting it to £21,000 as the recession targeted sales of such vehicles. Worse was to come for the "Crosbie" as Ford finally laid off the 150mph Sierra, considered by many to be the best-value performance package.

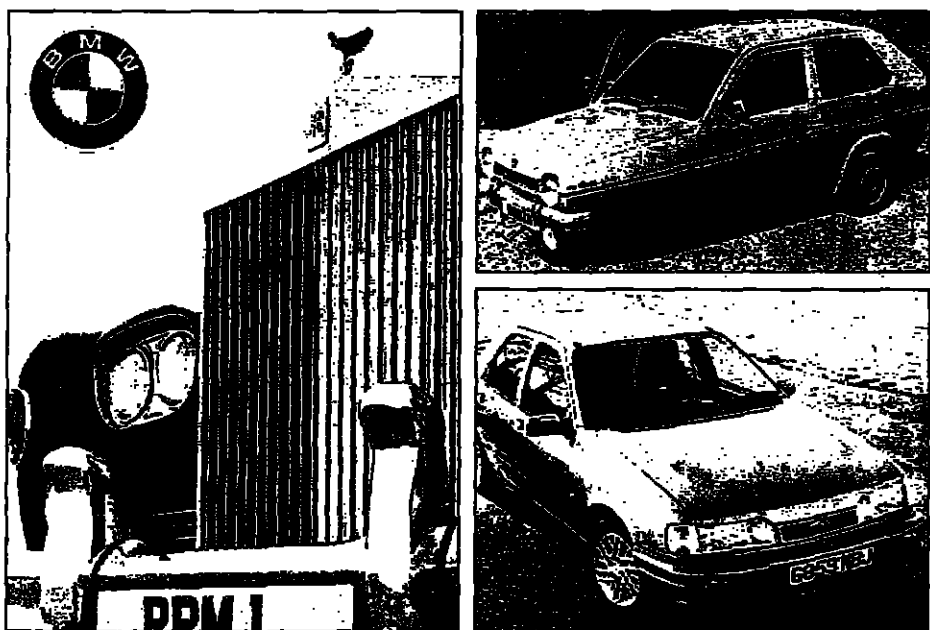
As mainstream sales bumped along the bottom of 1992, manufacturers of exotics were not deterred. Aston Martin announced in January that owners of the £132,000 Virage could for £50,000 get an up-rating package to raise the top speed from 157 mph to 174 mph.

This was the year in which Jaguar began production of its 217mph N220, for just under £500,000. McLaren unveiled its F1 supercar, reputedly capable of 250mph and Yamaha its OX99-11. The launch was blighted only by the Yamaha's inability to move under its own power.

February saw Rolls-Royce tangled in the rumour mill. As sales struggled to a fraction of 3,333, the 1989 record, the first stories appeared suggesting BMW would buy the company. There were spirited denials and R-R is still British.

Sales, safety and security all

## When the industry lost its bearings



Narrow escape: Rolls-Royce avoided a buyout by BMW and the Reliant Robin, top right, did not need a catalytic converter. No escape: the Sierra Crossover, below

featured in February. Police cracked down on motorists with illegal tyres, the government launched a £5 million publicity campaign making 1992 National Car Crime Year and all sides claimed victory when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission looked into new-car prices and dealer networks in the UK.

Much flag-waving greeted the Chancellor's budget, which cut special car tax to 5 per cent, knocking £400 on average off a family saloon.

In April, the countdown to the year-end deadline requiring new cars to have catalytic

converters signalled the end for the Peugeot 205 GTI, although the Reliant Robin lived on. The transport department said the Robin, classified as a tri-cycle, did not need a catalytic.

In May, research from Reading University and the Automobile Association found that most drivers really believe accidents happen only to others.

The demise of the Elan was announced by Lotus in June as sales fell by 60 per cent. The news brought an instant rush to snap up any Elans still for

sale. Lotus produced one winner: the carbon-fibre bicycle that took Britain's Chris Boardman to Olympic gold.

June also saw a change in the Road Traffic Act to allow prosecutions solely on photographic evidence: traffic lights began sprouting cameras to trap speeding drivers.

Nervous car dealers opened their doors on August 1 for the new registration K plate sales. Cheapest K-reg buy was the Yugo Tempo priced at £2,499 or the cost of air-conditioning for a BMW. As car sales slumped, Nigel Mansell clinched the Formula One

championship in Hungary. Disappointing August sales ushered in cost-cutting as many manufacturers cut prices, in some cases by more than £1,000. Ford unveiled its revamped Escort and Orion only two years after the dismal reception to the cars' launch.

The chill of October blew for motorists when a new system of fines was introduced, linking penalties to a motorist's ability to pay and in some cases raising fine limits hugely. In London, the first speed-trap cameras were switched on. But none of this stopped half a million car fans travelling to Birmingham for the motor show, where Rover stole the limelight by putting the MG badge on its RV8 sports car.

The special car tax was scrapped altogether in November, although most price cuts were almost instantly wiped out by rises, which received a poor reception from the public. The Micra built at Nissan's Tyne and Wear factory became the first Japanese-owned car to win the European Car of the Year award. The accolade set the seal on Japan's motor presence in Britain. Honda unveiled its Accord saloon, to be built at its Wiltshire plant, and Toyota put the finishing touches to its Corolla E at its £700 million Derbyshire plant.

There was some festive cheer when dealers reported December sales up by 30 per cent and on target to match 1991's dismal 1.6 million. And Vauxhall announced it was on track to boost profits by 40 per cent, thanks to huge exports.

The industry will be wary of being too optimistic. As William Ebbert, Vauxhall's chairman, said this week, "1993 will bring the industry its greatest challenge to date".

## Malaysian upstart looks to Europe

Only three years ago the first Proton arrived in Britain from Malaysia to compete in the budget-price family saloon sector, just as the UK new car market was suffering its worst slump since the second world war.

Since then, Proton sales have risen from fewer than 7,000 in 1989 to 14,000 last year and 15,000 in 1992. Sales have improved so consistently that Proton Cars UK has an eye on imports to the Continent.

The company's newly acquired import and distribution centre at Bristol will be able to handle 45,000 cars a year and Peter King, its managing director, has no doubt the ambitious target will be hit sooner rather than later. Proton is to sign 25 more dealers, expanding the network to 160 dealers.

The Proton recipe is simple but difficult to fault. The cars offer maximum value for money and are supported by straightforward advertisements that underline the "sensible cars at sensible prices" theme and assure potential customers that a Proton is a risk-free bargain. The package includes zero interest on finance, a six-year mechanical warranty and two years' free insurance and servicing.

The cars rely on Japanese technology from Mitsubishi, in a Malaysian-designed body. The design may seem angular and sawn-off compared with the rounded lines favoured by today's British and continental manufacturers. But such details are lost on Proton customers clamouring for a new car at nearly new prices. The range is priced

from about £6,500 to just under £10,000.

At first, the outdated styling makes a poor first impression. Inside, the sunroof cuts headroom and at 6ft 4in, I found myself driving with my head tilted slightly.

The 1.5-litre car I drove had uninspiring performance and lacked the latest engineering developments offered by other volume producers. Yet after a week behind the wheel, I was won over.

Although acceleration is modest, the automatic gear change coped easily with London traffic jams. On motorways between Brighton and Nottingham the car cruised happily, inside space is deceptive, there is enough room for a family of four plus weekend baggage, sleeping bags and Christmas presents. By the end of the week, I even managed sufficient spinal slump to avoid my head ricocheting off the roof lining.



Proton 1.5 SE: Engine 1.5-litre, four-cylinder petrol, giving 89bhp at 6,000rpm through three-speed automatic transmission and front wheel drive. Performance 0-60mph in 17 seconds, top speed 103mph. Economy (official figures) 32mpg in town 49mpg at 56mph and 34mpg at 75mph. Price £9,450

although as a consequence my knees became over-familiar with the dashboard.

Standard equipment is ample. Proton claims it is the cheapest car in the UK with power steering on all models, a particularly attractive feature for women drivers fed up of heavy steering wheels when parking.

Other standard features include electric front windows, remote-control, electric-door mirrors, central locking, sunroof and a stereo system.

Proton Cars UK would be the first to admit its cars are a few steps back from the leading edge of car technology; on the other hand, non-Proton customers will have paid £1,500 more for a car with similar performance and fewer creature comforts.

The Proton sales figures indicate the company has devised a winning formula for budget-conscious motorists.

VAUGHAN FREEMAN

## Blazing the wild Frontera

THE ideal way to get rid of the Christmas cobwebs is an offer from Vauxhall. New customers for its four wheel drive Frontera off-roader can now plough through mud and rough terrain on a day-long training programme, courtesy of Vauxhall.

The course is designed to foster care for the countryside and to show drivers how to get the best out of their vehicles. Courses are held throughout the country.

## Danger, smoker!

MOTORISTS who light up behind the wheel are twice as likely to have an accident as their no-smoking counter-



Frontera: ride into the rough

parts research from America shows. One theory is that cigarette smoke may hamper vision while drivers fumble for cigarettes and that a lighter compromises concentration.

The findings have led the Institute of Insurance Brokers, representing smaller UK agents, to offer discounts of 12.5 per cent to drivers prepared to sign the no-smoking pledge.

## Safer Mazdas

MAZDA is among those manufacturers which will put safety above performance as the ultimate selling point next year. All new Mazdas, except estates, will have side-impact bars in the doors fixed as standard.

Most Mazdas will also have anti-lock brakes as standard and driver-side airbags will be available on the MX-6, RX-7 and the Xedos 6 SE.

## Green winners

A CAR buyer's guide for the ecologically minded has been published by the

Environmental Transport Association. The greenest new cars in Britain are the Subaru Vivio and Volkswagen's diesel-engine Polo. The "dirtiest" is said to be the Porsche Carrera.

The association assesses vehicles on everything from whether recycled water is used during production to fuel consumption and exhaust emissions.

The green top ten is: 1 jointly, Subaru Vivio and VW Polo diesel; 3, Skoda Favorit; 4, Toyota Starlet; 5, Fiat Panda; 6, Vauxhall Nova diesel; 7, Vauxhall Cavalier diesel; 8, Daihatsu Charade; 9, Vauxhall Nova petrol; 10, Fiat Uno.

## Awash with pollution

SUNDAY mornings may never be the same. The Netherlands this month banned car washing in the street after

bucket-and-sponge bans became law in parts of Sweden, Italy and Germany. The ban comes because of environmental fears that detergent oil and dirt swilled down road drains and sewage systems from private car washes enters rivers and waterways. The Petrol Retailers Association in Britain says that similar legislation could be enacted here after harmonisation of EC rulings on environmental matters.

## Bad line in sales

HARD-SALE telephone hustlers are preying on motorists trying to sell their cars in the recession, the Royal Automobile Club says. Reports are increasing of motorists being contacted by selling agencies.

Bryan Swanson, the RAC's senior legal adviser, says: "The seller is led to believe that specific buyers are on hand for their vehicle and that for a registration fee, usually of £50, they will be given

names and addresses." The RAC advises all drivers to treat such agencies with suspicion and to demand written details.

## Au revoir, Escargot

THE other "tin snail", Renault's answer to Citroën's 2CV, bows out today. The Renault 4 has ceased production three decades after its introduction in 1961. Renault's announcement of the car's demise brought a 30 per cent rise in sales last month. In France, a final special-edition Renault 4 will come in black, called, appropriately, the Bye-Bye.

## Diesel on the march

DIESEL engine cars continue to make advances. Diesel sales accounted for 16 per cent of all new cars sold in November, their highest ever share of the UK market. Among the manufacturers cashing in is Citroën, which has recorded a 70 per cent growth in diesel sales this year.





## EVENTS page 26

Philip Pickett: his New  
London Consort plays  
Bach at the Purcell  
Room on Saturday night

## ARTS

## HIT LISTS page 26

Mick Hucknall of Simply  
Red: their Stars was the  
top-selling British album  
in both 1991 and 1992



COMMENT: Richard Cork on the Tate Gallery's plans to split its collection and establish a museum of modern art

# Put them up and hang the expense

If any single art event in 1992 raised issues of paramount importance for the year ahead, it was the Tate Gallery trustees' recent decision to bite the bullet and split their collection in two. The announcement has, of course, come more than 50 years too late. If a proper Museum of Modern Art had been created in London at the right time, we could have afforded to buy the kind of spectacular 20th-century holdings which make MOMA New York the envy of the world. But at least the trustees have now acknowledged the overwhelming need to sort out the Millbank mess, turning the present Victorian building into the Tate Gallery of British Art and vowing to establish a proper Tate Gallery of Modern Art elsewhere in the metropolis.

Since I have been advocating such a move for a quarter of a century, my first reaction was euphoric. At long last, London stands a real chance of catching up with so many other European cities, equipping itself with a custom-designed building devoted wholeheartedly to the art of our own era. The benefits should be incalculable. For the new museum might well bring to an end the widespread British reluctance to explore the finest achievements of modern art with the seriousness they deserve.

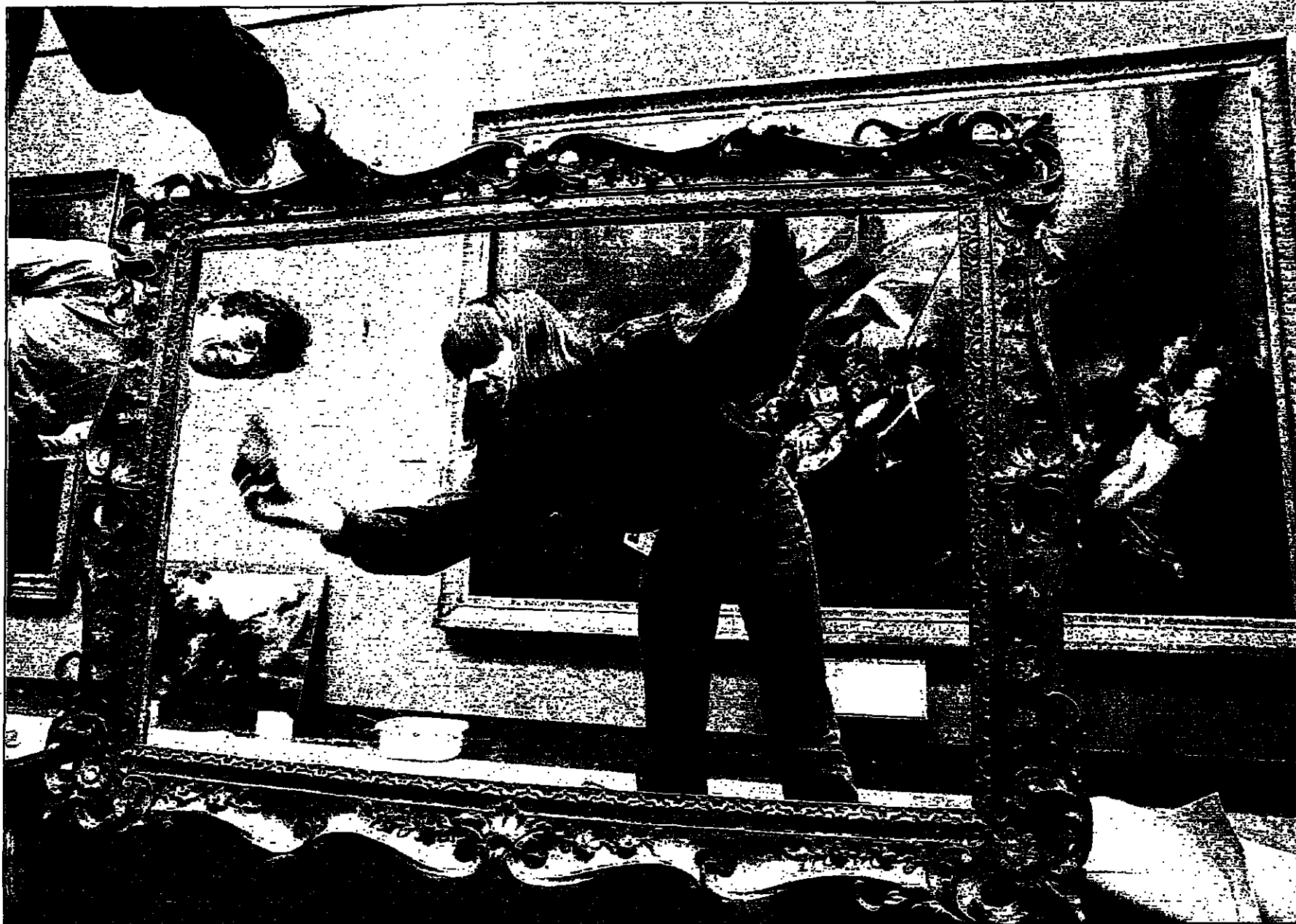
Until now, 20th-century work has been displayed at the Tate as an awkward postscript to Reynolds, Constable and Turner. The Millbank gallery always implies, quietly yet disconcertingly, that the modern collection does not deserve to be celebrated in its own right. Far from halting the present century as a time of prodigious inventiveness, audacity and excitement in the visual arts, the Tate's schizophrenic duties force it to present Picasso, Matisse and the other modernist titans as something of an embarrassment.

Such preposterous and damaging attitudes are bound to change if 20th-century art is displayed, with an appropriate amount of flair and conviction, in a contemporary building. Judging by his triumphant transformation of the Royal Academy's Sackler Galleries, Sir Norman Foster would prove an excellent candidate for the design of the new building.

The venture, probably costing as much as £100 million, could provide London with exactly the kind of grand project which Paris has always known precisely how to acquire. And it will enable the Tate to show far more of the 35,105 images in its possession (at the moment, a pitiful maximum of 1,000 works are on view in Millbank and the gallery's Liverpool extension).

Attendance at Millbank has risen from a modest annual 400,000 in the 1950s to 1.8 million in 1992. The advent of a fully-fledged museum of modern art is bound to increase these figures even more dramatically. For the Pompidou Centre in Paris has proved how much of a popular attraction such an institution can be.

It is an exhilarating prospect. But once the initial excitement surrounding the trustees' decision has subsided, questions quickly crowd in on the implementation of the scheme. How, for one thing, will the money be raised in these



The last major rearrangement of the Tate Gallery was 1990's 'Past Present Future', at a cost of £1 million. Our picture shows Kate Russell, a conservationist, at work

recession-stricken times? The Tate hopes that the lion's share will come from cash generated by the national lottery, with special help coming from the Millennium Project funding. All this depends on the government's willingness to favour the plan, and politicians' past lack of enthusiasm for modern art makes me wonder how willingly they will back the Tate venture. I would not be surprised if a munifi-

space here in the long term. After all, the gallery of British art will need to spread itself in the decades ahead, and the modern art building should never be squeezed onto a plot of land so modest that future development is impossible.

The truth is that no land has yet been targeted. But the trustees intend to kick-start the whole complicated engine of decision-making by establishing a temporary modern gallery as soon as possible.

Although they have yet to reveal where this stop-gap building will be, such a scheme is attractive enough. The Tate ought to have taken a similar course of action years ago. Many of the works incarcerated in storage depots would have been released from captivity, and their sheer abundance might have shocked someone into providing a permanent showcase for them long before now.

My fear is, though, that the setting-up of a temporary gallery might thwart the realisation of a permanent building. Stop-gap measures have a grotesque habit, especially in this country, of becoming a substitute for the real thing. Governments will seize on any excuse not to fulfil their promises, and if the temporary arrangement is successful, it may make the need

for a proper museum seem far less pressing. The Tate is well-placed, at the moment, to exploit the growing appetite for ambitious initiatives to mark the advent of the year 2000. So the trustees must be warned against diluting the mood of urgency which energises their project.

They should also be asked to clarify the confusion surrounding detailed aspects of the split in the collection. The trustees want the new building to start the story of modern art with Fauvism. So what will happen to the considerable array of earlier foreign works, most notably from the Impressionist period, which begin this narrative at present?

Modern British work ought to be given its rightful place in the 20th-century building, above all to prevent our national art from being seen in parochial isolation from its full international context. But what is to prevent the new gallery from creaming off the best examples of Spencer, Moore or Bacon, leaving only the undistinguished rump of their work at Millbank?

A similar division, which enables the National Gallery to display outstanding British paintings from the pre-modern period, cuts away at the Tate's representation of everyone from Hogarth to Constable. So the Tate must think very hard about the right way to share out its finest 20th-century images

well before the split does take place. Only by arriving at a sensible conclusion can the trustees then make another, even more crucial step forward. In their recent announcement, they insisted that both the proposed galleries "will remain under the administration of the trustees and director of the Tate Gallery". This is a timid compromise, and quite wrong.

The gallery of modern art can only hope to become a vigorous institution by breaking away from such paternalism. Each of the new collections will be large and complex enough to need its own

independent staff. No single individual should be expected to preside over both these disparate galleries. The director of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York is quite separate from the director of the Museum of Modern Art, and quite rightly so.

Until the Tate trustees are prepared to cut through their kingdom completely, the new 20th-century gallery will labour under a crippling disadvantage. Having travelled so far towards a promising future, they would be ill-advised to stop short of giving our modern museum the autonomy it deserves.

● **A TIME OF TRANSITION:** The republics of the former Soviet Union are certainly going through some radical transitions, both politically and economically. The situation with their art is not so clear, but this major show of print making by 36 artists currently working in Russia and the Ukraine seems to offer some pointers. Most of the 180 works on show are figurative and fairly conservative: folk-influenced woodcuts, etched book plates and monumental lithographs are prominent, and the most powerful recent influence from the west is Pop Art. City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol (0272 223572) daily 10am-5pm (closed today), until January 10. Admission £2, concessions free.

● **COTMANIA AND MR KITSON:** The 150th anniversary of the death of John Sell Cotman, has been little remarked, though he is among the greatest of English watercolourists. He has always excited collectors, but surely the greatest collection is that of the Leeds architect Sydney Kitson, who acquired more than 800 works by Cotman in the 14 years before his death in 1937. These were left to Leeds City Art Gallery, which consequently is able to draw on more than 1,000 items for its commemorative show. This includes more than 150 paintings, illustrating every phase of Cotman's career. City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Leeds (0532 478249) Mon-Fri 10am-6pm (Wed to 9pm), Sat 10am-4pm, Sun 2-5pm, until February 24.

● **ARTISTS' LONDON:** Understandably, since the Royal College of Art is, after all, located in London, the capital has been a constant source of inspiration for its students and teachers. This promises to be the first of a series of shows exploring the impact of London on its various art colleges. The art selected really comes into its own with the second world war: Tube shelter drawings by Henry Moore and bomb-damage paintings by John Piper are included along with Ruskin Spear's evocations of suburbia, Carol Weight's city hauntings and Ceri Richards's fantasies of fountains and pigeons. Museum of London, London Wall, EC2 (071 600 3699) Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, until January 31.

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

## 'London stands a real chance of catching up with so many other European cities'

cent patron such as the Sainsbury family has to step in before the plans can be fulfilled.

Then there is the question of a site for the new building. For many years, successive directors have imagined that the gallery would simply expand sideways. The car park behind James Stirling's disappointing Turner building was earmarked for the purpose, and so was the land at present occupied by the adjacent Royal Army Medical College. But the trustees have now concluded that there is not enough

TELEVISION REVIEW: A celebrated film-maker does the memory of Gershwin an ill-service

## Genius-by-numbers does not add up

The wise television viewer expects little to tax the brain on New Year's Eve. Nevertheless, Gershwin fans must have been hoping for something more substantial from Alain Resnais's documentary, *Gershwin*, than the hour of superficial pap on Channel 4 yesterday. Could this really be from the work-bench that produced the subtle *Hiroshima Mon Amour* or the dazzlingly elliptical *Last Year in Marienbad*?

Resnais was once noted for a visual imagination that was original to a fault. But the central sequence here consisted of tiny clips from about 30 Gershwin songs, sung off-camera, while the lyrics were flashed up, line by line, on the blank screen. Gazing at this was like watching the football results clatter out on the old *Grandstand* tele-printer, except that the football results had an element of surprise.

Then the penny dropped. Resnais clearly misheard his commission, thought he was producing a 15-minute radio documentary, and suddenly discovered he had to spin it out to 60 minutes and find something to point his camera at. But at least Resnais managed to impose a three-line whip on his



George Gershwin: the composer deserved better

thespian buddies. The only problem was, having been marshalled to deliver profound and original thoughts on George and Ira, none of them had any. Bertrand Tavernier decided that he rather liked the musicals which were "not taken up by Hollywood because they were too political", conveniently forgetting to mention that *Of Thee I Sing* actually won a Pulitzer Prize, for all its risky politics.

Martin Scorsese told us that he wished he could have been around in Gershwin's New York. John Guare said the same, but spoke it like a true luvvy: "Oh God, I would love to be back in that time." At least John Kander, seated at the piano, offered a few sensible musical examples; more than can be said for the French "Gershwin expert" who chose to illustrate Gershwin's daring modulations by

playing "Lady Be Good", which is a fine tune but doesn't actually modulate to anywhere more daring than the dominant.

Some dubious conjectures in the commentary did not help. For example, the Broadway of Gershwin's day was apparently "a multi-racial celebration", which is a curious way of describing what 1930s Broadway meant to black performers, impresarios and composers — in that it meant anything.

Compared to that brilliant hack Irving Berlin, or the worldly-wise cynic Cole Porter, or the elegant Jerome Kern, Gershwin was a mysterious genius. His powerful melancholy, his melding of Jewish and black idioms, his restless desire to escape the confines of popular music: these would be good starting points for a serious attempt to fathom Gershwin's psyche. Resnais never scratched the surface.

Gershwin's heirs have been criticised recently for their allegedly over-zealous guarding of the composer's reputation and work. Watching this cack-handed programme, one began to understand their sensitivity.

RICHARD MORRISON

## ARTS BRIEFING

### Closed to Wagner

WAGNER stays on the banned list in Israel. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has decided, after years of debate and a recent poll of its subscribers, that it will not play Wagner because of the composer's anti-Semitism and his music's associations with Nazi Germany. Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's music director, had long campaigned for the orchestra to play Wagner, and planned a concert in 1991. After protest, the event became an open rehearsal. A poll of the 30,000 subscribers then revealed a significant minority, 30 per cent, were opposed to the orchestra playing Wagner at all.

● **THE Dances** may have said no to Maastricht, but they have not hesitated to look outside Denmark for the new director of the Danish Royal Opera in Copenhagen. The Danish Ministry of Culture has announced that the job has gone to Elaine Padmore, whose voice was long familiar to Radio 3 listeners as an announcer, and who has run the Wexford Festival Opera since 1982. She also produced the giant *Tosca* at Earls Court last season.

### Last chance...

BOB KINGDOM began doing his Dylan Thomas impersonations some years ago, for the entertainment of friends, but his portrayal became so convincing that the show took over his life. Eighteen months ago, the newly-knighted actor Anthony Hopkins caught one of Kingdom's performances and, having always wanted to play Thomas himself, offered to direct him. The final performance at the Lyric Studio, HammerSmith (081-741 2300) is tomorrow.

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If you have ticked off your eighth share in our Match The Shares game today, claim your prize by telephoning 0254 53272 between 10.00am and 3.00pm (see the Sunday Times for full details)

Please note claimants for today's game should ring on Saturday January 2. Three winners equally share yesterday's Portfolio Plus prize of £2,000. Rev K Dodd, Dagenham; Mr E. Trotman, Kent; and Mr H. Fernandes of London W7.

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## Confident end to year

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400	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
401	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
402	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1

## 1992 High Low Company Price Net Yld P/E

1992	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
393	250	240	Abey Ltd	240	10.5	24.1
394	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
395	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
396	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
397	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
398	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
399	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
400	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
401	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
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397	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
398	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
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397	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
398	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
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401	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1
402	100	90	Abey Ltd	90	10.5	24.1

## 1992 High Low Company Price Net Yld P/E

199	42	Peck	75	...	3.4	8.2	18.3	35	12	CI Group	18	-	1	20	152	74	249	188	Stearns	220	...	...	...	...
190	85		116	...	...	8.1	...	166	14	Calhoun & Arm	15	...	...	...	...	...	121	166	Stearns	113	...	...	...	...
191	3000	Prudential Fin Co	9000	...	...	0.4	...	30	2	Canisn SI	8	...	...	...	...	...	304	69	Stearns	104	...	...	15.7	20.1
192	625		728	...	...	...	...	229	161	Canisn	206	...	...	10.5	6.8	11.1	200	170	Stearns	235	...	...	1.0	2.0



## Rises in pharmaceutical firms help to boost confidence

**SMITHKLINE BEECHAM 'A'**  
**A NEED FOR**  
**ORGANIC GROWTH**

Share price

FT all-share index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560

It told them there was still no sign of a recovery in this country. Recovery hopes, however, attracted new-time support for Lucas Industries, up 4p at 132p, and Babcock International, 1p up at 36p.

Ossory Estates, the property developer, enjoyed a rise of 1½p to 6½p after it was learned that P&O had acquired 5.8 million shares, or 6.43 per cent of the issued share capital.

The drinks sector had the look of the morning after the night before about it when trading got under way. Last night saw customs import restrictions on wine and beer.

But the hangers on being nursed by the drinks companies soon wore off. Allied-Lyons finished 3p down at 643p. Scottish & Newcastle ½p at 482½p and Whitbread A 8p at 486p. In contrast, rallies were seen in Bass, 1p better at 635p, Grand Metropolitan, 5p dearer at 465p, after 458p, Greenalls, 2p up at 409p, and JD Wetherspoon, 10p at 225p.

**MICHAEL CLARK**

**FREIGHT** companies are predicting another bleak year after the recovery they expected to see this year failed to materialise. A survey published today by the Freight Transport Association shows that only 24 per cent of companies expect to move more goods in 1993 than in 1992.

The survey was conducted at the start of the final quarter of 1992 when Simon Chapman, the association's economist, said confidence was at a low ebb. Only 15 per cent of freight firms expect to increase their fleet of heavy goods vehicles, while the majority, 54 per cent, do not expect to expand.

## Drayton payments

**SALE TILNEY**, the loss-making diversified holding company whose shares were suspended on Wednesday, has been placed in receivership together with five subsidiaries. A further four British-based subsidiaries continue to trade under the receivers' control. Borrowings are thought to be about £24 million. Maurice Withall, joint receiver at Grant Thornton, said it had not been possible to secure unanimous agreement by the banks on restructuring. The businesses are expected to be sold as going concerns.

**ORGANIC GROWTH**

Share price

FT all-share index (rebased)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Wednesday and the pound's subsequent devaluation.

Trading conditions were thin for the shortened trading session, with only 228 million shares changing hands. Dealers said a late rally by the future enabled prices in the cash market to close near the best of the day. Government securities barely stirred from overnight levels, with sentiment unharmed by the government's issue of a further £1 billion of tap stock on Wednesday.

The supermarket chains continued to lose ground in the wake of the decision by J Sainsbury to cut prices. Tesco, down 2p at 249p, is expected to escalate the price war next week. Sainsbury rallied 3p to 564p, but there were further losses for Asda, 4p to 56p. Argyl, 5p to 393p. Iceland Frozen Foods, 3p to 613p, and Kwik Save Discount, 11p to 773p. Reed International, the publisher, fell 4p to 641p after a meeting with analysts.

**MAJOR CHANGES**

**RISES:**

Edwin	179p (+11p)	Weir	608p (+11p)
Wilson Bowden	396p (+12p)	Securitor 'A'	820p (+13p)
Armstrong	610p (+17p)	Gisons	245p (+15p)
Formister	800p (+13p)	Granada	378p (+13p)
Cable & Wireless	689p (+9p)	Tropix Lloyd	170p (+4p)
Dormo	480p (+20p)	SmithKline	459p (+12p)
THORN EMI	881p (+21p)	<b>FALLS:</b>	
Henderson Admin	835p (+10p)	Mitel	98p (-4p)
Pendragon	255p (+19p)	Sanderson Elec	227p (-4p)
Boots	561p (+12p)	Transfer Tech	346p (-9p)
Eng China Clays	457p (+12p)	Legal & General	414p (-9p)
Campari	244p (+24p)		

Closing Prices Page 28

**RECENT ISSUES**

Citricley Group (220)	243	Second Consolidated Trst	97	...
Foreign & Col PEIP Inv Trst 103	...	Tadpole Technology (65)	166	-1
Hoare Govett Smith Index 101	...	Tepnel Diagnostics (120)	192	...
Hunters Armory (90)	101	Wetherston (1.1D) (160)	225	+10
Ind Food Machinery (51)	52	<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>		
Jos Holdings Capital	38	Hilcare n/p (35)	3	...
Jos Holdings Income	92	Learmonth & Burch n/p (100)	28	...
Jos Zero Div Pf	110	Lorbo n/p (85)	1	...
National Express (165)	181	Mehville n/p (5)	17	...
OIS Ind Inspection (50)	53	Property Trust n/p (25)	15	...
Prime People Warrants	14	Regal Hotel n/p (7)	1	...

ever, attracted new-time support for Lucas Industries, up 4p at 132p, and Babcock International, 1p up at 36p.

Ossory Estates, the property developer, enjoyed a rise of 1½p to 6½p after it was learned that P&O had acquired 5.8 million shares, or 6.43 per cent of the issued share capital.

The drinks sector had that look of the morning after when night before about what it was trading got under way. Last night saw customs restrictions on wine and beer from the EC scrapped.

But the hangers on being nursed by the drinks companies soon wore off. Allied-Lyons finished 3p down at 643p, Scottish & Newcastle 4p at 482½p and Whitbread 8p at 486p. In contrast, rallies were seen in Bass, 1p better at 635p, Grand Metropolitan, 5p dearer at 465½p, after 458p, Greenalls, 2p up at 409p, and JD Wetherspoon, 10p at 225p.

MICHAEL CLARK

# SHORTS (under 5)

1992	High	Low	Stock	Price
100	95	Fund 06/1993	100	100
102	97	Trns 05/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1996	100	100
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101	96	Trns 01/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1998	100	100
1				

# MEDIUMS (5 to 15)

100	95	Fund 06/1993	100	100
102	97	Trns 05/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1993	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1994	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1995	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1996	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1997	100	100
101	96	Trns 01/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 02/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 03/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 04/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 05/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 06/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 07/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 08/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 09/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 10/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 11/1998	100	100
101	96	Trns 12/1998	100	100
1				

BRITISH FUNDS									
	Int rate %	Ce red rate %	1992 High	Low	Share	Price £		Int rate %	
(rs)			111%	60%	Trus 6/6/2002	100%		8.5%	
	6.02	6.54	111%	60%	Trus 9/6/2002	111%		8.5%	
	6.00	6.00	100%	60%	Fund 2/3/1990-04	60%		5.0%	7.7
	6.00	6.00	100%	60%	Trus 1/1/2001-04	100%		5.0%	7.7
	12.12	6.45	100%	90%	Cont 9/6/2000	108		8.80	8.0
	12.12	6.45	100%	90%	Trus 1/1/2001-04	108		8.80	8.0
	8.33	6.54	100%	110%	Trus 1/1/2001-04	108		8.80	8.0
	8.62	6.79	90%	85%					
	11.50	6.79	100%	85%					
	11.50	6.79	100%	85%					
	12.63	6.61	122%	110%	Trus 1/1/2001-07	121		9.1	9.1
	12.63	6.61	104%	90%	Trus 6/6/2000	102		9.0	9.0
	3.19	5.86	100%	90%	Trus 6/6/2000	102		9.0	9.0
	3.51	5.90	95%	85%	Trus 6/6/2000	96		8.45	8.45
	11.11	6.07	103%	90%	Cont 6/6/2001	102		8.75	8.75
	8.86	7.20	91%	85%	Trus 1/1/2001-12	71%		8.45	8.45
	8.86	7.20	82%	81%	Trus 1/1/2001-15	71%		8.45	8.45
	11.30	7.40	100%	116%	Each 12th 2001-17	120		8.32	8.32
	11.67	7.33							
	11.67	7.33							
	9.46	7.38	20%	25%	Corporate 2-5	29%		8.44	
	9.46	7.38	35%	35%	Trus 2-5	29%		8.67	
	9.46	7.38	30%	35%	Trus 3-5	34%		8.60	
	9.46	7.38	60%	50%	Cont 3-5	62%		5.64	
	9.46	7.38	35%	35%	Corporate 5+	45%		8.60	
	11.29	7.40	40%	35%	Wap 10 3-5	39%		8.25	
	6.00	7.25							
	6.26	7.24							
	10.06	7.56	122%	122%	Trus 6/2/2004	132%			
	11.48	7.81	107%	170%	Trus 6/2/2006	195%		1.96	2.0
	11.48	7.81	107%	170%	Trus 6/2/2006	195%		1.96	2.0
	10.06	7.56	122%	122%	Trus 6/2/2006	132%			
	9.05	7.71	158%	135%	Trus 6/2/2006	195%		3.35	3.1
	9.23	7.86	162%	137%	Trus 6/2/2006	160%		3.50	3.1
	9.23	7.86	162%	137%	Trus 6/2/2006	160%		3.50	3.1
	8.40	7.70	122%	120%	Trus 6/2/2006	149%		1.67	1.6
	10.25	8.10	126%	120%	Trus 6/2/2006	125%		3.69	3.1
	11.08	7.91	126%	120%	Trus 6/2/2006	125%		3.72	3.1
	11.08	7.91	126%	100%	Trus 6/2/2006	125%		3.76	3.1

—

[illegible]



# Fact, fiction and the art of filling out your insurance claim form...

Jon Ashworth  
enjoys a book of  
cartoons compiled  
by insurers on the  
nature of  
fraudulent claims

HOW tempting it is. The family Fiesta, rusting around the fenders, denied from innumerable collisions in the local car park, 50,000 miles on the clock. All those years paying the insurance premiums, winning as the rates went up and up and never getting anything back for your money. How tempting to take the car out one night and sink it in the local lake. Or douse it in petrol and set it on fire. Or abandon it in a rough part of town with the engine running.

Insurance fraud is a serious business. The Association of British Insurers (ABI) estimates that fraudulent claims totalled £400 million in 1991. About 2 per cent of claims are believed to be bogus and about 10 per cent are thought to be inflated by dishonest policyholders.

Many get away with it, but honest subscribers ultimately pick up the tab in higher premiums. In the case of home contents insurance, some premiums have doubled in the past 12 months. General Accident, for one, pays out £40 million through domestic theft every year. The total cost of theft for the insurance industry in the first half of 1992 was £396.2 million according to the ABI. In 1991, insurers paid out nearly £591 million on theft claims.

Whether it is the car that disappears or the diamond ring that "goes missing" while on holiday abroad, the number and variety of insurance scams rises by the week. Faced with a huge surge in the number of claims, Britain's insurance companies are making a concerted effort to weed out the fraudsters.

As part of its "Crime-Check"



Cover story: Clifford C. Lewis's cartoon, a highly commended professional entry in the book, adorns the sleeve

campaign against fraudulent claims, the ABI invited amateur and professional cartoonists to try and capture the classic insurance fiddle on paper. Nearly 2,000 cartoons entered the competition, with the best three published here, being compiled in a new book.

Anyone tempted to "try it on" with the insurance company would be wise to sample a copy before sending off for their claim form. Prison cells feature prominently. In one, a prisoner laments: "I got 20 years. I added a nought to the insurance claim so the judge added a nought to my sentence."

In another, one prison-

er says to his cell mate: "Talk about coincidence! Seems I'd burgled your shop ten minutes before you set fire to it." Smouldering ruins are popular. In one scene, featuring a motorist who is going up in flames, having just doused his car with petrol, the caption reads: "It was then, as Jerry stood there smouldering, he began to realise that maybe dumping the car in the river would have been a better way of extorting money from his insurance company."

Not surprisingly, much of the humour plays off encounters with that feared individual, the insurance assessor —

usually at the worst possible moment. One of them calls to an energetic tennis player: "Hi Mr. Scrog! How's the 'old crippling back injury' these days?" In another scene, in which an assessor is ushered into an office, the startled occupant responds: "Insurance assessor? But you're not supposed to be here until after the fire..."

Children and animals play a starring role in such gaffes. In one sitting room scene, a child approaches his father, who is talking to an insurance assessor, and asks: "Dad — when we get the money for that old telly you threw on the

tip, can we get a new one?" In another, a couple are talking to an assessor in a room stripped of carpets, curtains and furniture when their son pipes up: "Actually, I did hear one of the blokes that nicked our gear say his name was Mister Bailiff and..."

Everyone has been tempted to overstate the value of an item of jewellery or work of art. The consequences can be embarrassing to say the least. One cartoon shows a row of semi-detached suburban houses. One of them has burnt down and the assessor comments to the former occupants: "So, 'The Manor House' was six storeys high and had forty-seven rooms...?" Another shows the smashed remains of a car with a mallet propped nearby and a tiny sapling knocked to the ground. The assessor comments: "So I take it that this is the tree that caused all the damage..."

Perhaps most appropriate of all is the sketch of a TV weatherman, pointing to a map of the British Isles and commenting: "Tonight there will be exaggerated winds over here and here, followed by even greater exaggerated claims here, here and here." That one should go down well at Lloyd's of London.

**Insurance Companies' "Crime-Check" Cartoon Book**, published by the Association of British Insurers, 51 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HQ. 071-600 3333

## Diamonds promise to sparkle in 1993

THE absence of a pure gold mining company in a mining share portfolio, breaks new ground, but gold was not a bright star in 1992 and the metal is unlikely to shine much this year.

Base metal prices will only move ahead seriously once world economic recovery is under way and, despite capacity has been absorbed. Since political events no longer influence precious metals as they once did, gold and silver will have to chart their own paths in the new year. Platinum, buoyed by increasing industrial application and demand, should again make progress.

The flavour of the five shares for a 1993 mining portfolio, aimed purely at capital growth, is thus weighted towards diamonds, with a hint of gold, a touch of aluminium, and a splash of the yellow metal.

De Beers 788p. How the mighty have fallen, but it is a foolhardy investor who kicks at De Beers when, in less than nine months, the share price has fallen from almost £16½ to a 1992 low of 610p, and when virtually all the bad news has already been signalled.

Annual sales figures from the Central Selling Organisation, due on January 6, will be down on the previous year's \$3.93 billion and confirm what a rotten year 1992 was. De Beers has given warning that it will cut its final dividend in March. The balance sheet that follows in April will show the strains of financing high stocks and the cost of defending the CSO's *raison d'être* by buying, on the Antwerp market, rough diamonds smuggled out of Angola.

Adjustments have been made. CSO quotas have been in place since September, reducing the amount of rough diamonds it buys from contracted producers by 25 per cent. Those with long memories will know that De Beers has survived troubled times before.

The group will be anxious to repair its battered investment rating. During 1993, therefore, it will start to hint at brighter prospects for 1994. If, during 1993, Wall Street shows some spirit, and if American retail diamond sales perk up, the shares should be on higher ground by next December.

Malaysia Mining Corporation: 46p. MMC realised some years ago that it had to broaden its mining base if it was to save itself from the persistent weakness of tin prices, on which, traditionally, its earnings rested.

The group's assets today include 46 per cent of Ashton Mining, the Australian

Gold is tarnished  
and base metals  
await economic  
recovery, says  
Colin Campbell

group which itself has a 38.2 per cent direct stake in the Argyle diamond venture in the north of Western Australia, interests in various base metal and oil projects, and 30 per cent of the Australian mining group, Plutonic Resources.

It was the strength of Plutonic's 1992 profits that enabled MMC to report interim earnings of M\$4.1 million (£1.03 million) for the six months to last July, compared with M\$5.9 million last time, when profits from its other interests were down.

Results for the year to January 31 could be disappointing, but there is hope

Share	Price (p)
De Beers	788
Malaysia Mining	46
Aber Resources	151
Cluff Resources	16
Amara	1,075

that tin will brighten enough in 1993 to justify this selection in 12 months' time.

Aber Resources: 151p. There was a school of thought in 1992 that if diamonds had been found in Canada, the Canadians must have dug so deep in their North West Territories that they had reached the bottom of the Argyle diamond mine on the other side of the world.

Aber was a party to that notorious December announcement yes, rough diamonds had been found in one of its concessions. But, sorry, two of the five reported

"diamond finds" had fallen off the drill bit. However, some credibility can be accorded to the Canadian diamond rush, if only because of the cash being put behind exploration efforts. BHP, De Beers and Kennecott (a member of the RTZ group) do not lightly dig over foreign ground without feeling, from experience, that they will find something. Canada's diamond hunting companies hold cross stakes in each other, for fear of missing out on any important discovery, and Aber has extensive land holdings in its own right.

Resources: 16p. Investors saw the share price of the group, which is headed by Algy Cluff, tumble from a 1987 peak of 132½p to November's low of 9p. They might see some of their lost fortune repaid in 1993.

London investors have a poor, but largely unjustified, perception of Africa, and the 1992 drought in Zimbabwe, Cluff's main area of operation, compounded by poor London gold prices, made 1992 tough going.

There could, however, be developments from Cluff's promising gold prospect in Ghana, and in China the group has oil interests. Meanwhile, Cluff is at least a dividend payer.

Amara: 1,075p. Any investment view on Amara must be taken with a year in mind. The group has just halved its quarterly dividend to ten cents, payable in March. The aluminium price is still in the doldrums, and the American economy is still sluggish. On top of that, Amara is nursing a net \$49.1 million loss for the first nine months of 1992, compared with a previous nine-month profit of \$40.2 million, and it could be some time before dividends are up to former levels.

Amara does, however, have modern and low-cost capacity, and it will benefit when the US economy improves.



Prospects in Africa: Algy Cluff of Cluff Resources

## Airlines fly into fare cuts dogfight

THE single market has not only added the new blue markings of the no-customs channel to the familiar red and green signs at European Community airports — it appears to have sparked a price war in the air.

Steep reductions in air fares announced on the eve of the single market are to be in force only for limited periods, but they probably mean that prices will be kept lower until the spring.

If competition between the airlines intensifies, as is the intention of the "open skies" policy that now comes into force, fares in the Community could fall on a more lasting

Three big carriers have so far announced drastic reductions, says Colin Narbrough

basis. A French government green light, on new year's eve, for the high-speed rail link from Paris to Strasbourg, highlighted the fact that the airlines are confronted with increasing competition on the ground, too.

The French rail connection, which would put Paris less than two hours from Strasbourg, is part of a link with the German network.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) joined the air fares battle on Wednesday as carriers

prepared for the January 1 take-off of open competition within the Community. It was Lufthansa, the German national carrier, that threw down the gauntlet on Tuesday with the announcement that it was cutting fares from Germany to England, Denmark, and the Benelux countries, offering a flat DM 222 ticket for a limited period.

To France, Ireland and Italy, its new fare will be DM 333 and to Greece, Spain and Portugal, DM 444.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines was first to counter-attack. It said it, too, would drastically reduce ticket prices temporarily for five destinations in Germany.

Because of Denmark's stake in SAS, the airline regards the Community as its home market. Jan Carlzon, the SAS president, has vowed to defend his airline's share of that market and to ensure that its

prices mirror the short-term cuts by Lufthansa. SAS's corporate communications department underlined Mr Carlzon's determination, declaring categorically on Wednesday that "this is a price war" in which "only the strong will survive".

It might be too early to talk of all-out price war. Clive Anderson, analyst at Smith New Court, recalled that the transatlantic price cuts last summer failed to escalate beyond a skirmish. All would depend, he said, on whether the European cuts this winter were sustained and prompted more cuts.

British Airways said it had no intention of following the three airlines that have announced price discounts. BA's seemingly relaxed stance probably reflects the fact that it has already introduced lower prices under its "sixth freedom" programme, Mr Anderson said.

BA's dominance of the London hub also gives it an important edge over its continental rivals.



Air war: Jan Carlzon vows to defend SAS's market share

## Shopping for a fixed-term loan

From Mr Peter Sotharan. Sir, The bank rate has settled and the high and mighty of the banking world have made their pronouncements on how they are borrower-friendly to small businesses. I therefore decided to shop around for a fixed-term loan of £15,000 repayable over three years.

My last similar loan (for new machinery) was taken out when the base rate was around 10 per cent. The agreed rate was 14.5 per cent, giving NatWest a 45 per cent "profit margin" over the base rate.

With that in mind, now that base rate is at 7 per cent, I was looking for a lending rate of between 10 per cent and 11 per cent, thus allowing the same 45-50 per cent mark-up over base rate.

My NatWest manager advised me that although the base rate had fallen, he was still looking for 14.5 per cent on a fixed-term loan. Barclays, ever keen to compete, sent me a written quotation of 16 per cent. Are these responses helpful, or just plain greedy?

Would you like to shop around a few high street banks, in the guise of a small business, and see how you fare when seeking a modest loan secured on the company's premises. We are comfortably solvent, with an established history of taking modest loans to renew plant and equipment.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER SOTHERAN  
(Managing Director),  
AA Sotheran Ltd,  
14-16 Queen Street,  
Redcar,  
Cleveland.

## Restoring 'promise to pay' money could end inflation

From Dr Ivor F. Pearce

Sir, There is little doubt that the British government, today, would feel itself much less inhibited in its choice of means to reduce unemployment if it could see a permanent end to inflation. Those who think that there could never be a complete and final end to inflation must be misinformed. The truth is that, although the world has always known "bad" money as well as "good", the continuing and catastrophic collapse in the value of all money presently in use is a phenomenon peculiar to the 20th century.

The fundamental cause of the present world financial muddle is the perverse insistence upon using the unit of money as if it were a fixed unit of value, when everyone knows that it is not. The very word "inflation" means the continuing loss of value of the unit in which we express prices. Surely it must be logical nonsense to try to record the value of anything in units of falling value.

The appearance in the 20th century, in all countries, of official "cost of living indices" confirms the obvious, that is, that the interests of buyers and sellers are such that they need to know, not just the amount of money they are contracting to pay or receive, but also the

value of that money on the date in the future when they have agreed to pay or receive it. Because money no longer measures value, governments find themselves under pressure to define some other unit. They do this by specifying a fixed bundle of commodities, the market price of which is said to be the "cost of living". In the UK, for example, the retail price index is an index of the cost, in money, of a declared unit of value. Thus we have an agreed unit of value but we do not use it as a unit of account. Instead of making contracts in terms of value, we make them in units of money, the real value of which is quite unknown until the parties have waited for the future to reveal what the value of money is going to be when the contract is complete.

There is nothing either difficult or new about writing contracts in units of value. Indeed, for many hundreds of years, our predecessors quite ordinarily distinguished between "money" (which could have any value) and fixed units of value called "money of account" or, sometimes, "imaginary money". This practice, or something like it, could be reintroduced with as little disturbance to trade and industry as was perceived when (around 1914 in the

UK) it was abandoned. The promise-to-pay money of one hundred years ago did not lose its value. This is because money which promises to pay value rather than money simply cannot lose its value. If it did it would be returned immediately to the issuer with the demand that the promise to pay value be honoured. The quantity of money would be controlled, not by government, but by the market for money and credit.

The market could take as much money as it liked, provided only that the issuers of money held sufficient reserves of real wealth to be able to meet demands for note redemption as required. The rate of interest would revert to what it used always to be, that is, the market price of loanable funds, serving to equate the supply and demand for savings or newly created credit.

There would be no need for monetary policy or even an ERM. International currencies would exchange at their defined value (or thereabout) and not at their expected market price based upon the fantasies of market traders. Yours faithfully,  
IVOR PEARCE,  
Professor of Economics,  
Department of Economics,  
The University,  
Southampton.

## Delivering newspapers with the mail

From Mr Martin Reid

Sir, "Post Office could deliver newspapers?" (Business Letters, December 16). If it can take them 11 days to deliver second-class post under ordinary conditions,

how long would it take them to deliver the papers?

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN REID,  
13 Rother Park,  
Lestie,  
Fife.

Letters intended for The Times Business and Finance section can also be sent by fax. The number is 071-782 5112.

## NEW PREMIUM 100 INTEREST RATES FROM THE CHESHIRE

Effective from 1st January 1993

PREMIUM 100	Interest Paid	Gross Rate	Net Rate
£100,000+	Annually	8.25%	6.19%
£50,000+	Annually	8.00%	6.00%
£25,000+	Annually	7.50%	5.63%

## CHESHIRE BUILDING SOCIETY

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Member of the Building Societies Association and Investors Protection Scheme. Annual dividend payable on 1st November. Interest will be payable net of tax. Tax charged at 20%, which may be reclaimed by non-taxpayers only, subject to the required certificate, can be paid gross. Rates may vary.



## BBC1

**7.00am Children's BBC** begins with *How Big is an Elephant?* (Animation) (1) (831739) 7.10 *Hallo Spenser*, Puppet series (1) (857297) 7.30 *Teddy Bears' Picnic*, Animated adventure (1) (4291517) 7.55 *Pingu*, Stories of a clumsy penguin (1) (8509710) 8.00 *Playdays*, The Tent Stop (1) (8593159) 8.25 *Henry's Cat*, Cartoon (1) (7832159) 8.30 *The Cat in the Hat*, Animation (1) (2270023) 8.55 *Swamp Thing*, A scientist becomes part man, part plant (1) (2259130) 9.20 *Why Don't You...?* Election fever takes over (1) (8186719) 9.50 *The Raccoons on Ice*, Musical cartoon (5657157) (1) 10.15 *Dark Horse*, Horse drama (4632420) 11.00 *Olympics '92*, Highlights of the Barcelona Games (1) (75772) 12.30pm *The Flintstones* (1813284) 1.00 *Regional News* and weather (2451901) 1.05 *News with Philip Hayton*, (Ceeft) Weather (34601130) 1.05 *Neighbours*, (Ceeft) (1) (80023352) 1.25 *Eldorado*, (Ceeft) (1) (21597352) 1.55 *Film: Ben-Hur* (1959) Multi Oscar-winning epic with Charlton Heston as the rebellious Ben-Hur, a prince of Judah who stands up to his ruthless Roman masters. Directed by William Wyler with a rousing score by Miklos Rozsa (Ceeft) (7684062) 5.20 *Neighbours*, (1) (Ceeft) (1) (8583771) 5.45 *News with Philip Hayton*, (Ceeft) Weather (744449) 5.55 *Regional News* and weather (261536) 6.00 *Portrait Painter to the Stars*

● **CHOICE:** Sir David Attenborough hosts an agreeable film about the Australian artist Bill Cooper, whose specialty is meticulously accurate representations of birds. Quiet, bearded and far removed from the trash Aussie stereotype, Cooper builds up his portraits from dozens of sketches, counts the feathers on a wing to get it right and ensures the authenticity of background detail by bringing leaves and branches into his studio. At the same time he is determined to make each painting artistic and individual. He invariably succeeds. Attenborough widens the scope of the programme by recalling Cooper's Victorian predecessors, who possessed much of his talent but less of his passion for truth. The film shows Cooper at work on the Queen Victoria's bird, one of the 82 species of birds of paradise. (Ceeft) (1) (49) 6.30 *Eldorado*, (Ceeft) (1) (71) 7.00 *Only Fools and Horses*, The 1985 Christmas episode of John Sullivan's comedy with David Jason and Nicholas Lyndhurst. The Trotters arrive on a trek across Britain. (Ceeft) (1) (85082) 8.30 *Sitting Pretty*, Last in the comedy series, also by John Sullivan. Arnie (Diane Bull) finds her home in danger. (Ceeft) (1) (6130)

**Reluctant partners:** Zoë Wanamaker, Adam Faith (8.00pm)

**9.00 Love Hurts**  
● **CHOICE:** Adam Faith and Zoë Wanamaker set off on the second leg of what is shaping to be the longest draw out romance in television drama. There are ten weeks this time in which to keep guessing and the odds are that at the end of them we shall be none the wiser. Meanwhile the plot has shifted a little. Wanamaker's classmate Tessa is a rising business executive, while Faith's self-made millionaire has become unimpaired and is reduced to driving a mink. But writers Laurence Marks and Maurice Gran beat the plot together again, with a topical story about western capitalists going to the aid of the troubled Russian economy. As before the dialogue has a pleasing edge but the pace is leisurely and much will depend on whether you find the endless will-they-won't-they sufficiently engrossing to fill the time. (Ceeft) (1) (102449) 9.50 *Main News with Philip Hayton*, (Ceeft) Regional news and weather (319448) 10.10 *Film: Beauty* (1987), Violent action adventure starring Whoopi Goldberg as an undercover cop trying to cope with a drug ring and a poor script. With Sam Elliott. Directed by Tom Holland. (Ceeft) (1) (971262) 11.50 *Paula Abdul* — Live in New York. A 1991 concert by the soul singer (1) (779031) 12.50am *Weather* (4095647)

**WESTCOUNTRY**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**HTV WEST**  
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**MERIDIAN**  
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**SCOTTISH**  
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**CHANNEL 4**  
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**SKY EIGHTY-ONE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-TWO**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-THREE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-FOUR**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-FIVE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-SIX**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-SEVEN**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-EIGHT**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY EIGHTY-NINE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-ONE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-TWO**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-THREE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-FOUR**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-FIVE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-SIX**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-SEVEN**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY NINETY-EIGHT**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY HUNDRED**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY HUNDRED-ONE**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (Jack Scala, Salla Stevens, Medline Stone) (441453)

**SKY HUNDRED-TWO**  
As London except: 12.00-1.00am *Film: Arizona* (



